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A  
LETTER  
FROM  
Duke Schomberge's  
CAMP,

Giving an Account of the Condition  
Of the *English* and *Irish* ARMY.

AND

A True Account of all the Papists in *Ireland*, their  
Number and Estates, with Reasons for declaring them  
forfeited, and the several Parties amongst them.

With all the Material Circumstances that relate  
to that Kingdom.

From the Camp at *Dundalke*, *November* 4. 1689.

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Licensed according to Order.

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L O N D O N,

Printed for *Tho. Parkhurst*: And Publi<sup>d</sup>  
over against *Station*

## LETTER

FROM

John Chamberlain

## CAMP

Giving an Account of the Condition

OF THE BAY AND THE ARMY.

AND

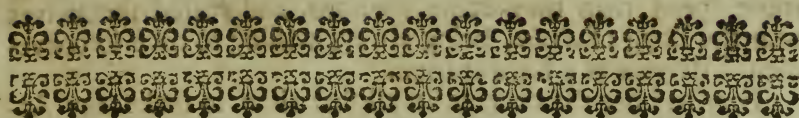
A True Account of all the Particulars in Ireland, their  
 Number and Estate, with Reasons for desiring them  
 to be settled, and the several Particulars thereof.

With the several Circumstances that relate  
 to that Kingdom.

From the Camp at Dublin, January 4. 1692.

LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard.





*A Letter from Duke Schombergs  
Camp, giving an Account of the Condi-  
tion of the English and Irish Army.*

S I R,

**I**N compliance with your commands, and discharge of my promise, I will acquaint you with the State of our Affairs on this side, to which will be added a distinct character and discrimination of the several Parties amongst the Papists in this Kingdom, their several Interests, and the Numbers of them, by which you will be the better enabled to judge how matters are likely to go here.

As to the first part; King *James* having had particular Information from the *French* Traiterous Fugitives (of which you have heard) of the condition of our Camp, the strength, and weakest parts of our Trenches, where he might most easily surprize Us; and being assured by them that they would seize one or two of our Posts, to facilitate his Entrance into our Camp, he adventured to command his Army on the 14th of *September*, to advance within one or two Miles of Us, that he might the better execute his Design; his Army consisted of about Forty thousand Men, whereof thirty thousand were Armed, the rest had such Arms as the Countrey afforded, Sheans and half Pikes; they intrenched themselves, and waited for the opportunity wherein to surprize Us, but providentially the Traitors were discovered, seized, and six of the principal of them Executed; about Two hundred more are sent into *England*, where, I hope, they will be dealt with according to their deserts. The Irish being informed that their Plot was discovered, their hopes being frustrated, they did on the sixth of

*October* set fire on their Camp, and retreated four Miles with more speed than they came forward, and posted themselves near the Bogg of *Ardee*, being always willing to have so convenient a Retreat as a Bogg at hand.

They had not the courage in all that time to make any Attempt on Us. Indeed, seldom hath it been known that two such Armies have been so long posted so near each other, and no Action happen between them.

The intemperateness of the Weather, the great Rains, the Flux and Distempers in King *James's* Camp, hath taken off so many of his Army, that he was compelled to send his Men into Winter Quarters, a good part of them are at *Drogheda*, and a considerable number is sent to *Athlone*, which is the Center of *Ireland*; some are sent to *Dublin*, and about Five thousand continue Encamped at *Ardee*.

I suppose you have heard of the death of some of our Soldiers, for 'tis impossible for an Army, at this season, to keep the Field in any part of the world, and that some should not drop off; but the Companies are in some measure recruited with Northern Protestants who are seasoned to and acquainted with the Country.

Since I wrote the former, we have a strong report that King *James* his Forces that Marched towards *Athlone* continued their March to *James Town* and *Sligo*, and have cut off some of our men in each of those places ( whose loss we sensibly lament ) the rest retreated, some to *Ballyshanon*, some to *Eniskillin*.

Our General intended as soon as our Forces should joyn us that were detached towards *Charlemont*, to have marched forward towards *Dublin*. But the wetness and immoderateness of the season will necessitate our drawing into Winter Quarters, it being almost impossible for our men to contend any longer with the Extremity of the Weather.

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As to what concerns the several Parties in King *James* his Army, the whole body of the Papists in this Kingdom, their Number, Estates, and what may be fit to do with them, and how they may be made to pay the Charge of their Reduction, &c. you will find in the Answer to the following Query.

*An*



*An Answer to that Seasonable and Important Question, Which Party of the Irish Rebels may be invited to Submission by a second Declaration, or Offer of Pardon, with most Advantage to His Majesty, to England in respect of Charge, and to the Protestant Interest in Ireland.*

**A**LL the Papists in that Kingdom, as well those of English Extraction, as the Natives, are joyned in this Rebellion; this being noted, it is expedient (for resolving the Question) to consider the several Parties amongst them, and the distinct Interest of each of these Parties, which will open the matter, so as it will be easie to observe which of them are likeliest to be charm'd to any Advantage.

The Popish Clergy and Lawyers have a right to the Van, for they are the Contrivers and Incendiaries to Rebellion, sworn Vassals to *Rome* and *France*, restless in their Endeavours for Extirpating the Protestant Religion, and regaining the Church Lands: Should His Majesty offer them any of those Lands, to buy them off, it would be resented worse than the taking away of *Magdalen* Colledge, for our Clergy think them little enough for themselves, and will not consent that a third or half should be given their Brethren of the Church of *Rome*, yet less than the whole (nor that) will not satisfie, for these pant after the Lives as well as the Livings of the Hereticks.

And that this work may be done effectually, both these sorts of men are now commissioned, and actually in Arms: The Bishops, Priests, &c. (according to their degrees) are Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ring-leaders of the People; to the greatest Mischiefs of their Secular and Regular Clergy, there are four Titular Arch-Bishops, 23 Bishops, 2328 Parish Priests.

Next comes the most numerous part of the Gentry and Nobility, who by their Rebellion in 1641. forfeited their Estates, of which the Protestants are seized, these having gain'd some Military Experience in foreign parts, are the flower of the Rebels Army; their condition cannot be made worse by any improsporous event of War; dig they cannot, and they will not easily be perswaded to return to beggary, nothing less than a good part, or the whole of the Estates they forfeited will be a bait for them.

As to the common Soldiers, part of them have been dragoon-  
ing the Protestants in *France*, the residue have from their Cradles  
lived by Theft and Robbery, are incapable of labour or industry;  
did these and the former submit being disbanded, protected and  
disperst, they would be more dangerous than now together in  
Arms, for they would fill that Kingdom with particular Mur-  
ders, Rapes and Robberies, render the Planting of it dangerous  
or impracticable: These cannot be saved to any good use, nor  
transported, but they'l run to *France*, to strengthen that Enemy  
of Mankind.

As to the Nobility and Gentry that were restored to their  
Estates by *Charles* the IId's Court of Claims, they were as bloody  
Rebels as the former (such as the Marquess of *Antrim*, &c.) yet  
had better luck, for these were rewarded with better  
Estates for their Murder's, than they lost by their Rebellion; And  
good reason, if they were commision'd to that Villany by *Charles*  
the First, as they alledge, and *Charles* the Second seemed to coun-  
tenance in the case of that Marquess, who was proved by many  
credible Witnesses to have been in the first contrivance of the  
Rebellion in 1641. and to have perpetrated many horrid Mur-  
ders, yet that King commanded his Estate to be restored, giving  
for reason that he acted nothing in that matter but by Commis-  
sion from his Father *Charles* the Martyr, and by order of his  
Mother, pursuant to the Royal Commands she received from  
his Father.

Of eight millions of Acres profitable Land in *Ireland*, these  
Popish Proprietors possess about three millions, or a little more  
than one third of the whole; they are neither persons of Con-  
duct nor Interest; 'tis certain they have little influence on the  
common people; for by their Oppressions and Exactions, they  
have so far lost their hearts, that where Protestant Landlords  
will receive them, they will not live under those of their own  
Nation and Religion: 'Tis not there as here in *England*, where  
Tenants have Leases for Lives, long Terms of years, or such  
Tenures as lays them under many tyes of Interest and Obliga-  
tion to venture for, or be swayed by their Landlords, but the  
quite contrary; for the Popish Landlords sett their Lands but  
from year to year, that they may the oftner rack their poor  
Tenants; and hence it is, that tho' those people live in the most  
plentiful



plentiful Countrey in the world, yet they feed almost wholly upon Milk and Potatoes, only now and then, they have a little Barley or Oaten-bread.

This party are as deeply concerned in the Rebellion, dispoiling and plunder of the Protestants as the former, should any of these submit, it will be but singly, or with very few, probably with consent of the rest, that they may save their Estates, preserve an Interest for the Papists in future, that they may give private Intelligences to their brethren, that *England* may be at the whole Expense of the War, the dispoiled Protestants of *Ireland* be left without reprice for their Losses, and his Majesty less capable to prosecute the War against *France*; should these be pardoned, they will be in a better Condition for a future Rebellion than yet they have been, being disciplin'd and now enriched with the spoils of the *English*.

The only party that remains to be spoken of is the Husbandman and Labourer which constitutes the body of that people, and are Nineteen parts of Twenty of the Papists in *Ireland*. For the whole of them, Men, Women and Children, are but one Million, of which we suppose 40 or 50000 in Arms unfit to be pardoned or transported (except to the *East-Indies*) and that these should perish in their Rebellion, and that His Majesty and the wisdom of the Parliament think good to spare such of the common people as are not guilty of Murder, the body of that people will remain intire tho' all the former parties should be destroy'd. These (to say the truth of them) are least dangerous, being in themselves a well-natur'd people, and may by easy methods be made useful, if freed from their Clergy and great men, the generality of them speak or understand *English*, which the twentieth man did not in 1641. They willingly yield their Children for Servants to Protestants, and are content they become such, their Clergy have of late been so extreamly burthensom to them, that they are more than ever dispos'd to admit a Reformation, and to part with them and their *Irish* Landlords, and indeed such is the Ascendant that the Priests have over the Consciences of that bigotted people, that it will be difficult and very chargeable, if not impossible (whilest these remain amongst them) to keep them from rebellion on the least Forreign incouragement, as 130 years sad experience verifies beyond Contradiction. They natu-



rally love Learning for their Children, and were there Free Schools set up to instruct them, they would ( without compulsion ) insensibly become Protestants. For which great and good works the present Rebellion, and their Reduction will furnish their Majesties with a fit Opportunity.

All that this part of that Nation can expect or desire is Pardon and Indempnity, which His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, may extend as they think fit, but if any of the former parties be comprehended with them, it will render them dangerous and formidable to the *English* there.

Thus I have set down the several Parties and Interests of the Papists in *Ireland*, whereby it plainly appears that there is danger in sparing any of them, tho' least ( according to my sence ) in taking the Pesants, or ( in that Countrey language ) the Skulloges into Protection, as for the Clergy, Lawyers and those who lost their Estates in 1641. we have no bait for them; if they must live, they would be least mischievous in the *East-Indies*; were they charmed at present, these Cockatrices would in a little time bring forth Scorpions; which is true also of their landed men.

The Common Souldiers are less mischievous in open hostility than under our Protection; their Nobility and Gentry who possess about one third of that Kingdom are as deep in guilt and rebellion as the rest, have little influence on the other parties, the receiving them to mercy will not shorten the War, but give heads to, and strengthen the Papists for the future. Subject us to innumerable mischiefs, impoverish *England* by bearing the charge of the War at present, and keeping up a numerous standing Army in future to keep these from rebelling, all which by their Forfeitures may be prevented; the despoiled Protestants in part reprimed for their Losses, and His Majesty reimbursed, which money employed against *France* would expedite the bringing down of that Christian Turk.

Let it not be forgotten that King *James* and the supposititious Prince of *Wales* pretend Title to the Crown. And that both their Titles have been recognized by Act of Parliament in *Ireland*. That not only the Papists in these three Kingdoms, but a numerous party that declare for Passive Obedience and Non-resistance long for and are industriously endeavouring his Restoration, and the destruction of the Protestant Interest, the pardoning

doing the Eſtated Papists in *Ireland* will strengthen and encourage these, furnish the *French* King with the means to distract us at pleasure, intail dangers on posterity, discourage the planting of that Kingdom; for the Protestants whose houses and Estates are ruined will not in that case repair them, because they know that the pardoning of one Rebellion in *Ireland*, is alwaies the *preludium* to another. For *Cambden* truly observes, that by long use it was grown a mischievous Custom in *Ireland*, That Rebels might with part of the money they got by Pillage and Plunder, (of the *English*) procure themselves pardon and protection, and escape without punishment, and that the Costly rebellions of *Ireland* spread under pretext of Religion, were cherished and nourished by contempt, lenity and parsimony in *England*. As also that great Sums of money were spent about *Ireland*, but to little purpose, for that by a certain infelicity, common as well to *England* as to *Ireland*, where for the most part to such publick work, such men thrust themselves forward, and are admitted, as sordidly prefer their own private, before the publick good, I hope these passages were Historical and not Prophetical.

Five hundred years have not furnished one instance of the *Irish*, being reduced, when in Rebellion, by kind Offers, (unless made them at the last extremity) but there are innumerable of their growing insolent, and obstinate thereby. He that knows not this, understands not an *Irish* man, nor how rightly to deal with him.

If we imagine that Liberty for their Religion, a share in the Civil Justice, will oblige and restrain them from violence and treason, we shall be mistaken; for in 1641. the Papists in that Kingdom had their Titular Arch-bishops, and Bishops, their Frieries and Nunneries, their Secular and Regular Clergy, they were Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs of Counties, Mayors and Bayliffs of Corporations, &c. they were seized of three fourths of the Lands there, all the Laws against them (which are but few in *Ireland* to what they are in *England*) were suspended, as to their Execution. There was then a Parliament sitting in that Kingdom mostly of Papists, wherein they remonstrated all their imaginary Grievances; the Government concurred that they should send their Deputies into *England* to represent them to the King, whereupon they had many forfeitures (some of whole Counties.



ties ) released to them, and all the rest of their grievances redressed, which only put them into a better condition to rebel. For notwithstanding all these Concessions, in a few Months after, (being stirred up by their Clergy ) they broke out into that barbarous and horrid Rebellion, wherein 150000 Protestants were massacred in cold blood (without any provocation) besides as many more that perished by Famine and Sword, in the prosecution of that Rebellion; which is demonstration to all the World, that these people are not to be retained in obedience by Immunities, Priviledges and Kindness, nor restrained from Murders and Massacres any longer than they are kept under by a powerful standing Army.

In 1650. *Oliver* being in *Ireland* the growth of *Charles 2d* party in *Scotland* calling him into *England*, he was put to it how in a little to divide, and break the power of the *Irish*; as the best expedient he elected to hold a solemn debate for three days successively, whether that Nation should not be wholly extirpated, which had the desired Effect: For on notice thereof they instantly were terrified, divided and scampered, and many submitted on condition to be transported.

Let it be remembred that the Tragedy which for three years past, and now is acting in *Ireland*, was intended also for the Theatre of *England*, God forbid that by weakness, good nature, or out of good husbandry, we should be prevailed on to bring ruin on *England* also, by preserving the Instruments of our destruction; If they abide among us, they will certainly prove goads in our sides, and thorns in our Eyes.

The Lives of the Protestants in *Ireland* can never be secured whilst these remain among the Natives. If (as *Sir Walter Rawleigh* relates) the wise State of *Venice*, when their Senate is met, will not enter on any Consultation, until solemn Proclamation be made that all Priests shall depart (because they know them pernicious Councillors of State, even amongst those of their own Religion) why should it be thought rigorous, that we should remove such Instruments of mischief, to such distance as may secure us from dangers by them.

If against what has been said, that vulgar Objection be started, That His Majesty must deal tenderly with the Papists at home, else he will possibly disoblige his Popish Allies: I answer, this  
Objection

Objection is foppish, are not all the Papists in these Kingdoms in the *French* Interest? Have they not contributed most to that Kings present Greatness and Tyranny? Are not all the *Irish* and several of the *English* Papists now in Arms against their Majesties? Therefore the Rooting out or suppression of these is as serviceable to the Confederates (at present and in future) as the taking of *Mentz* or *Bonn*, for these are they that direct their Majesties Arms from invading *France*, yet were the Rebels Estates in *Ireland* by the Parliament declared forfeited as in 1641. It is demonstrable that money may be raised to reimburse His Majesties probable charge in that War, which imploy'd against *France*, will save much to this Kingdom, gratify the Confederates, and expedite the bringing down that *French* Tyrant.

'Tis certain there is a very ancient Prophecy in the *Vatican* at *Rome*, which saith, That that Mother Church falleth when in *Ireland* the Catholick Faith is overcome; if it be duly pondered, there is very much in it; were these three Kingdoms once intire, being free'd from the Effects of the Plots and Treasons of the Papists, Popery would soon tumble in the World; 'tis pity we should be so stupid as to support that Chair by cherishing those vipers in our bosoms.

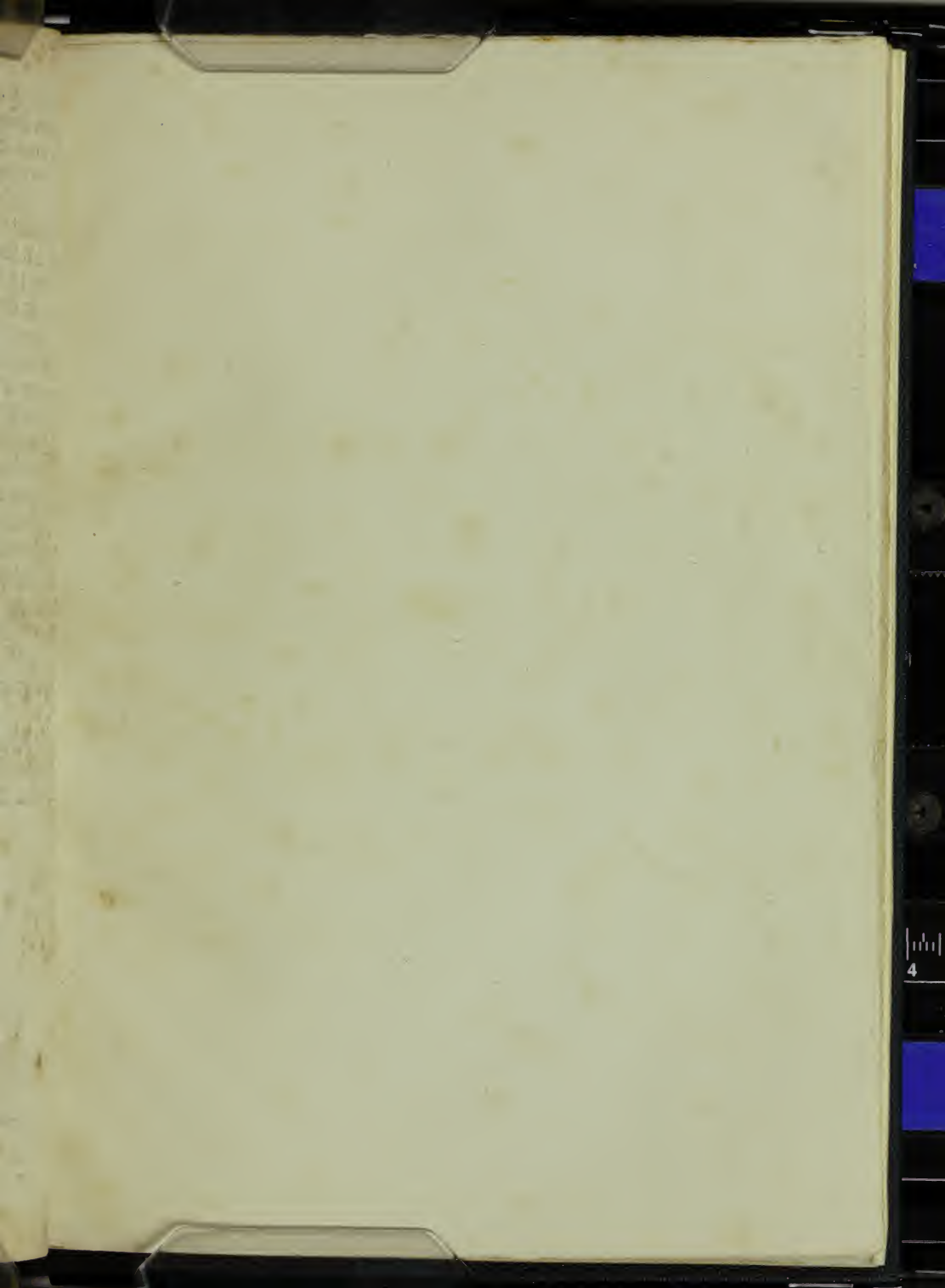
May their Majesties that have been the Instruments of so much good to these Nations, have the Eternal honour to give this blow also to that Interest!

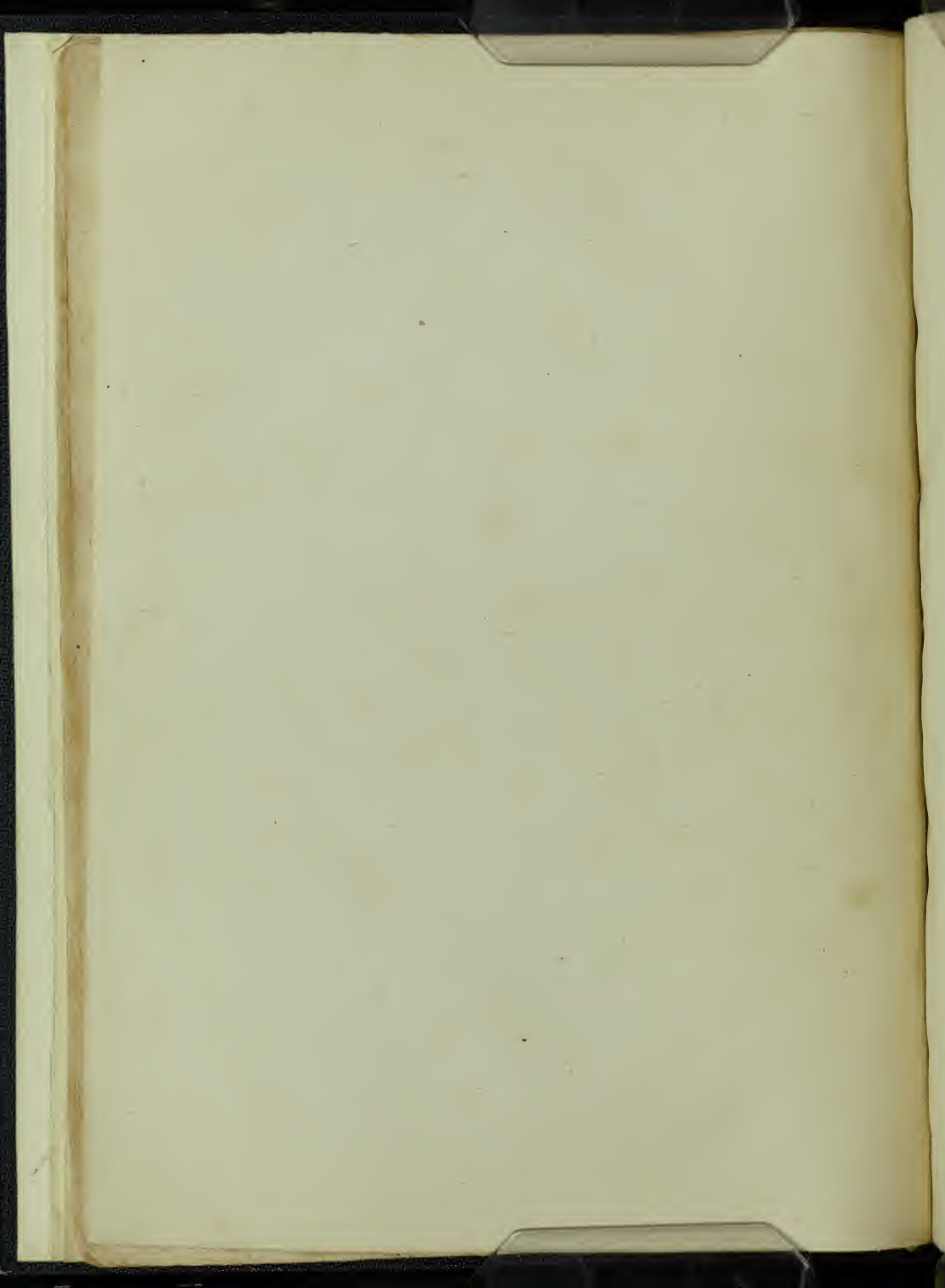
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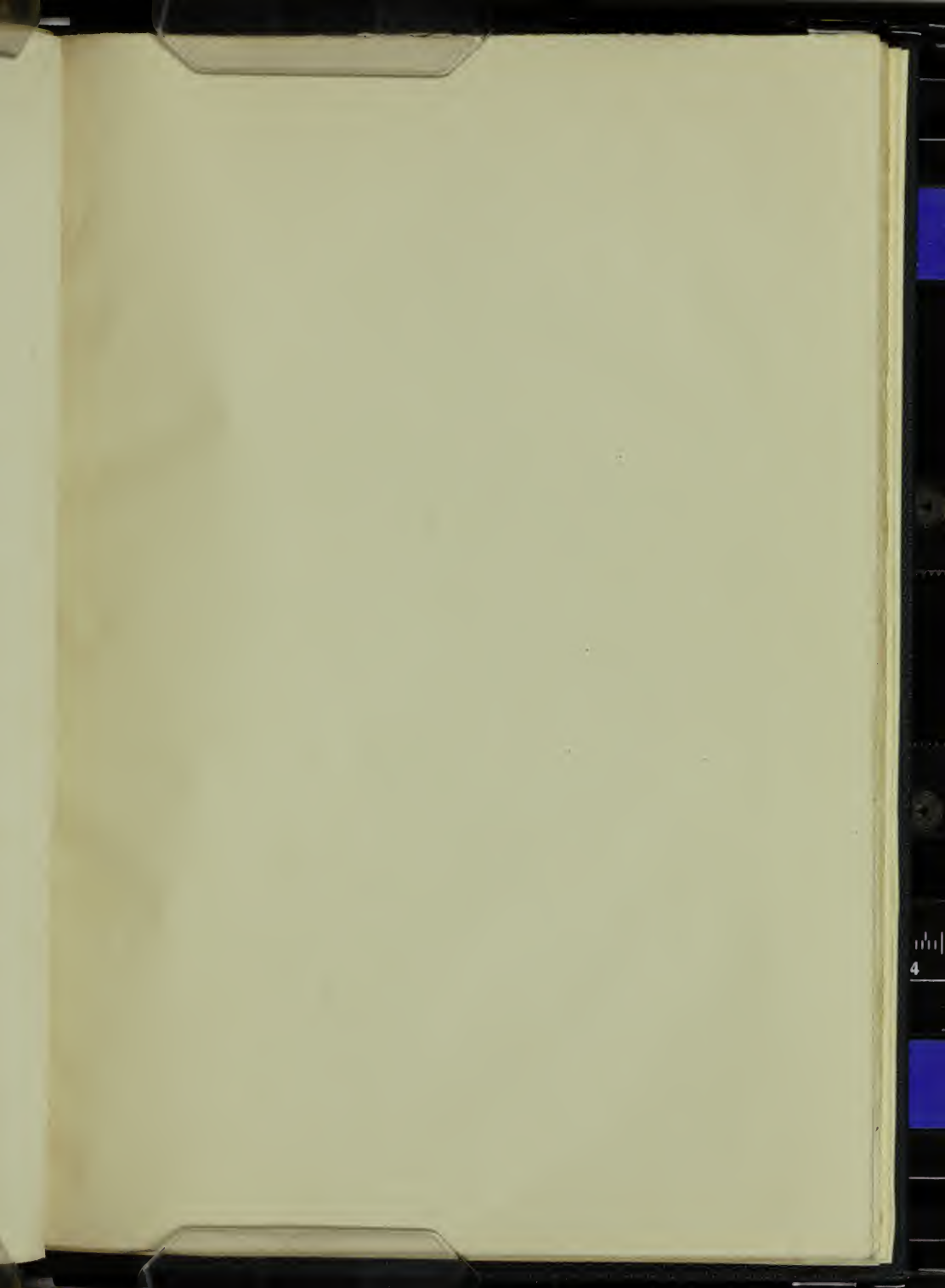


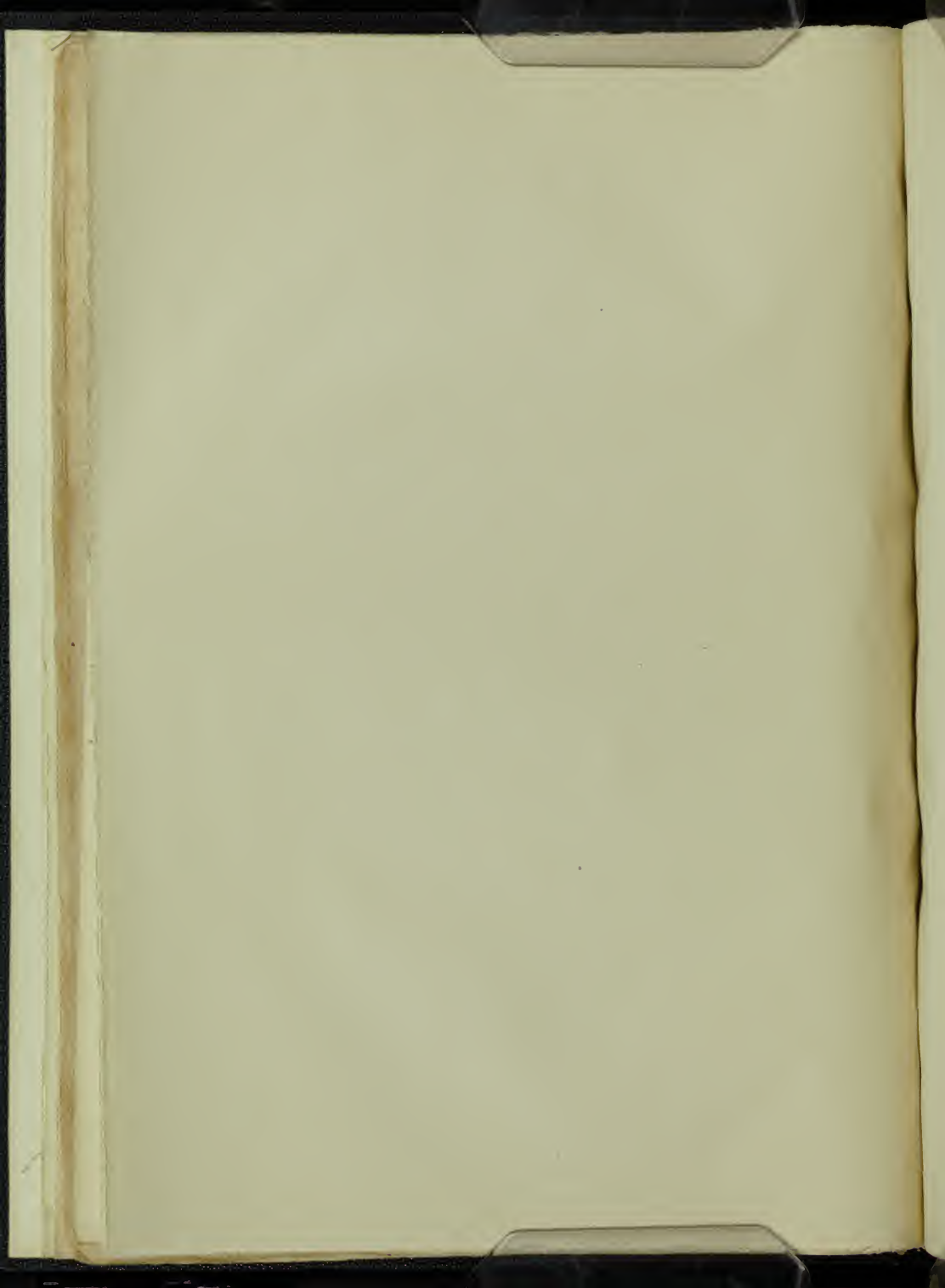
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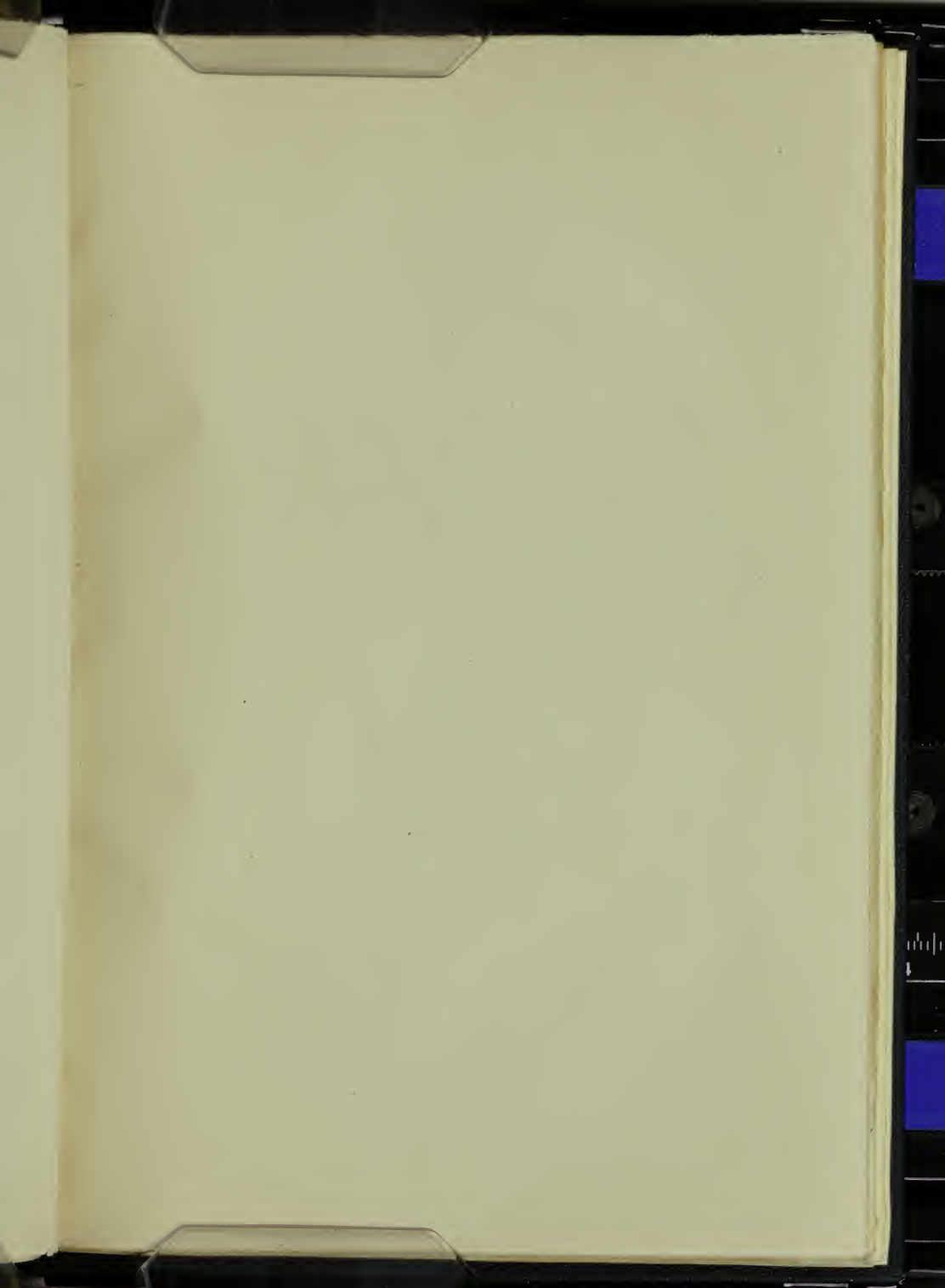




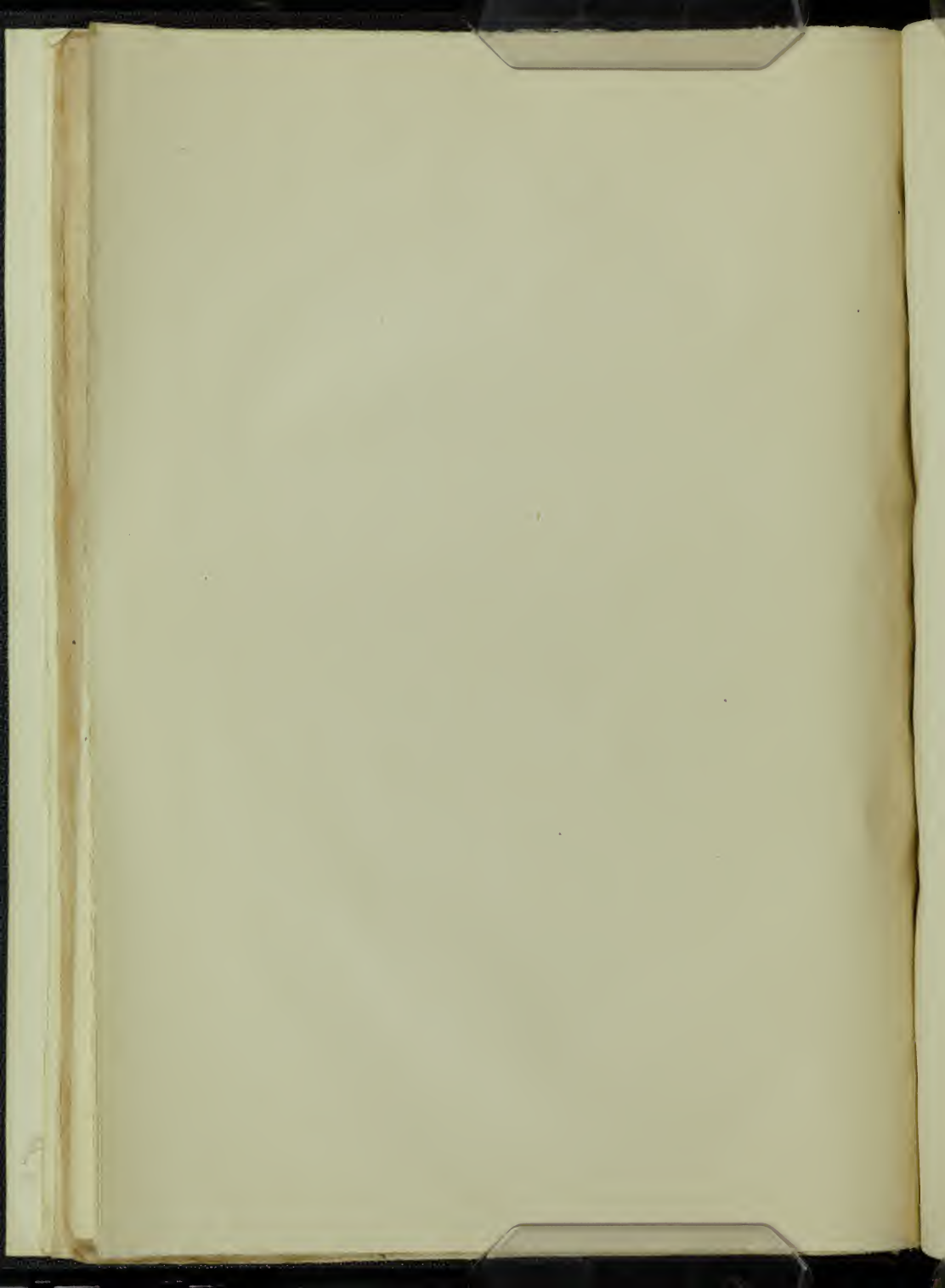


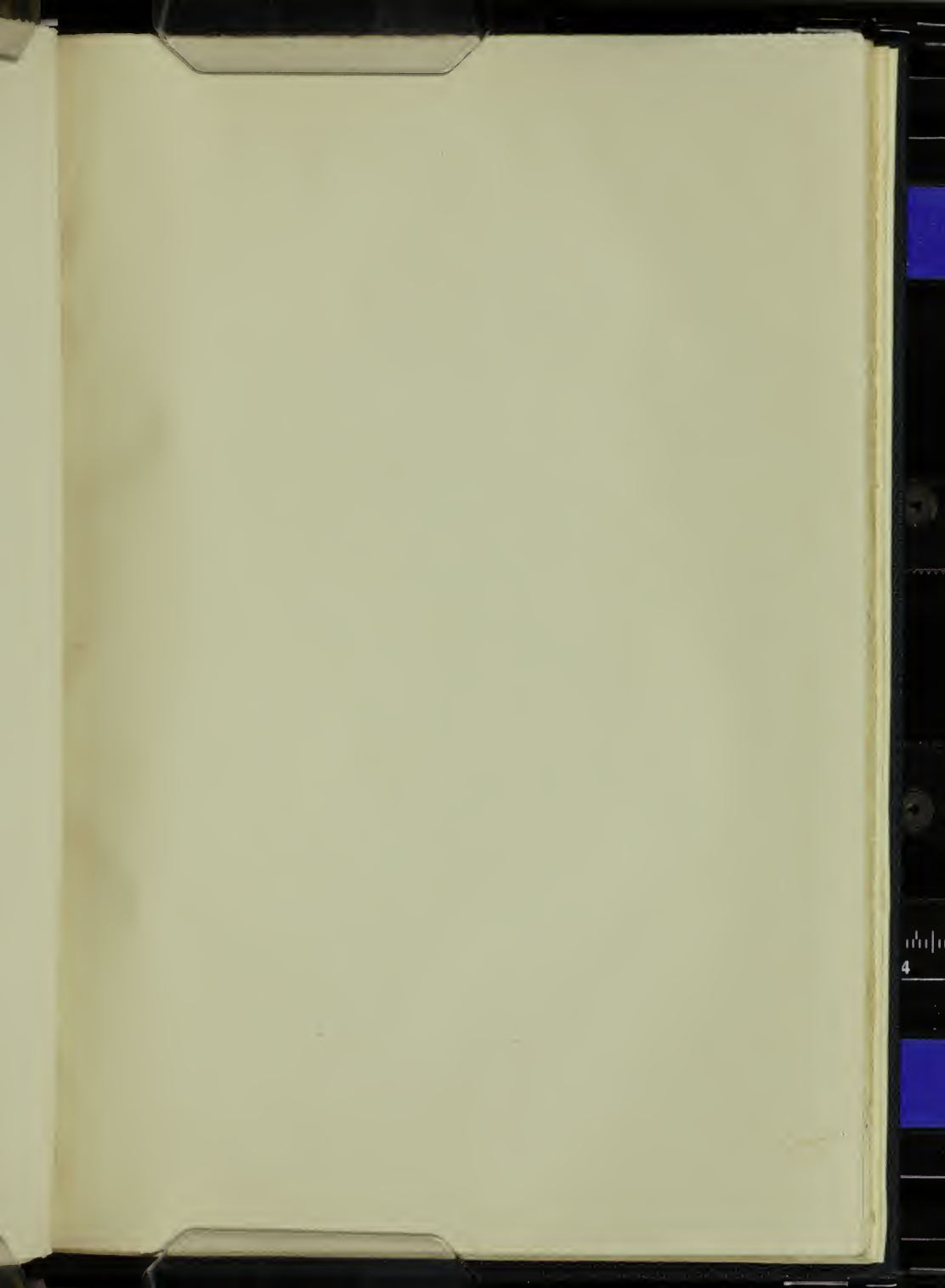


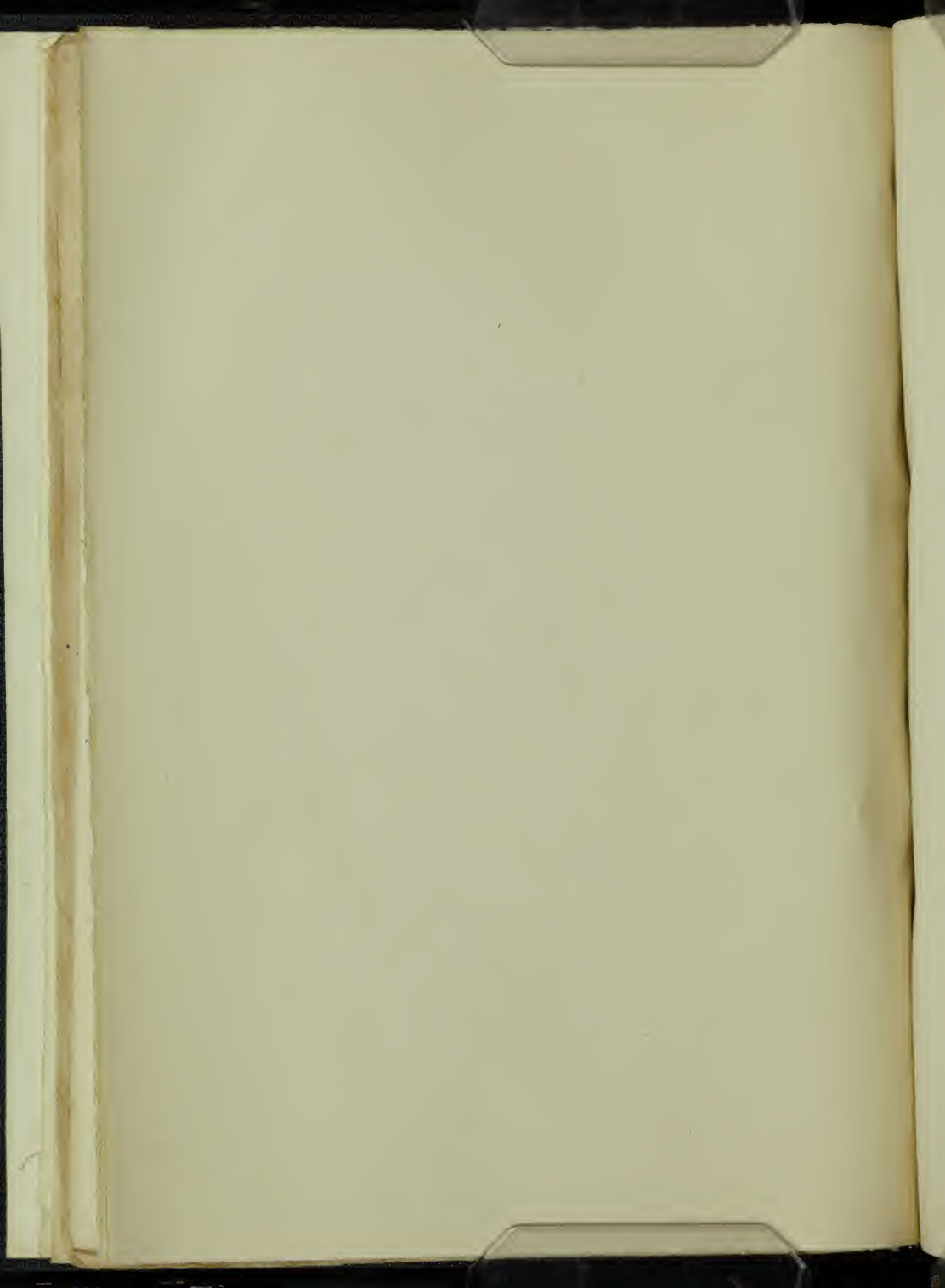


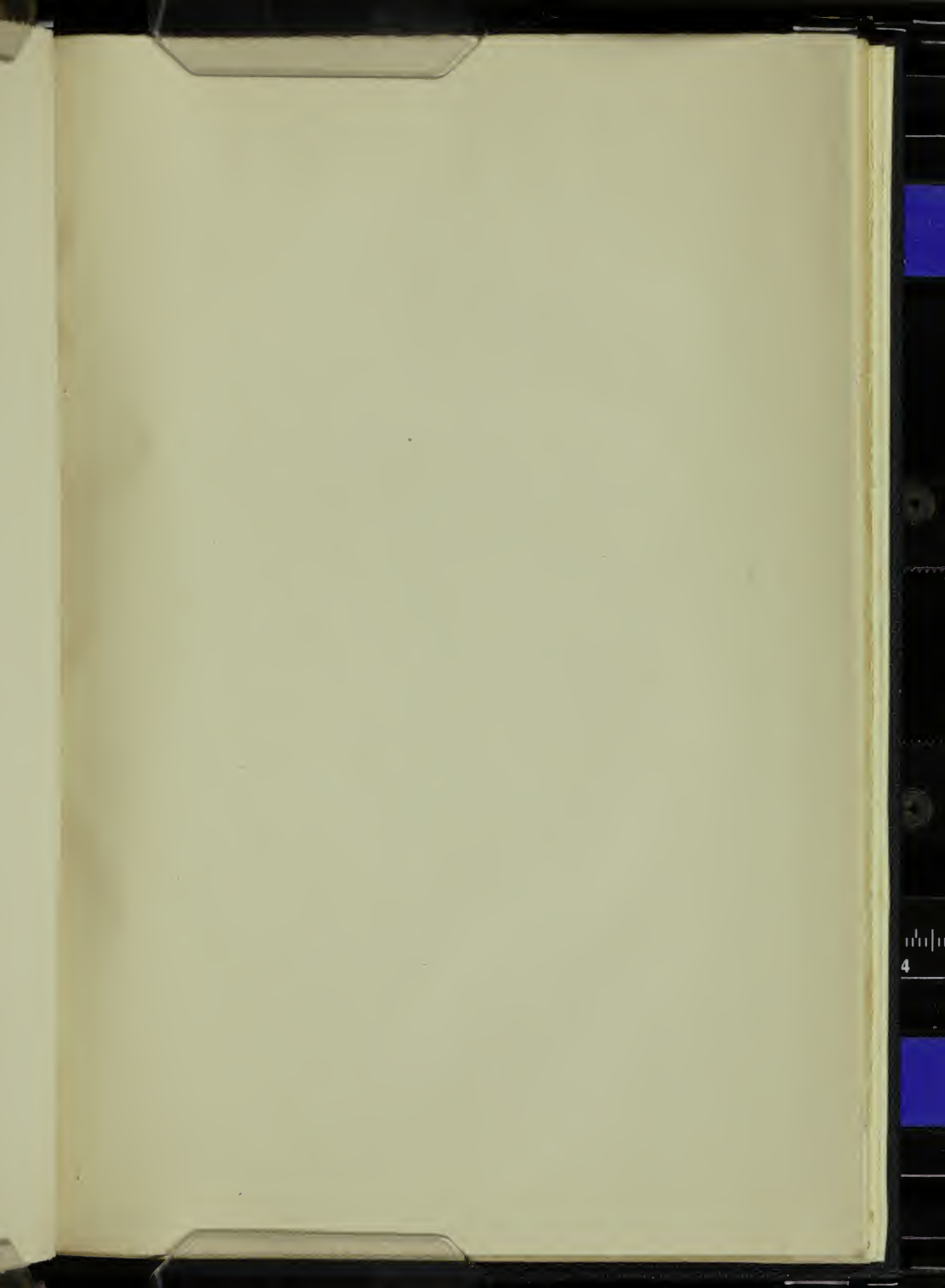


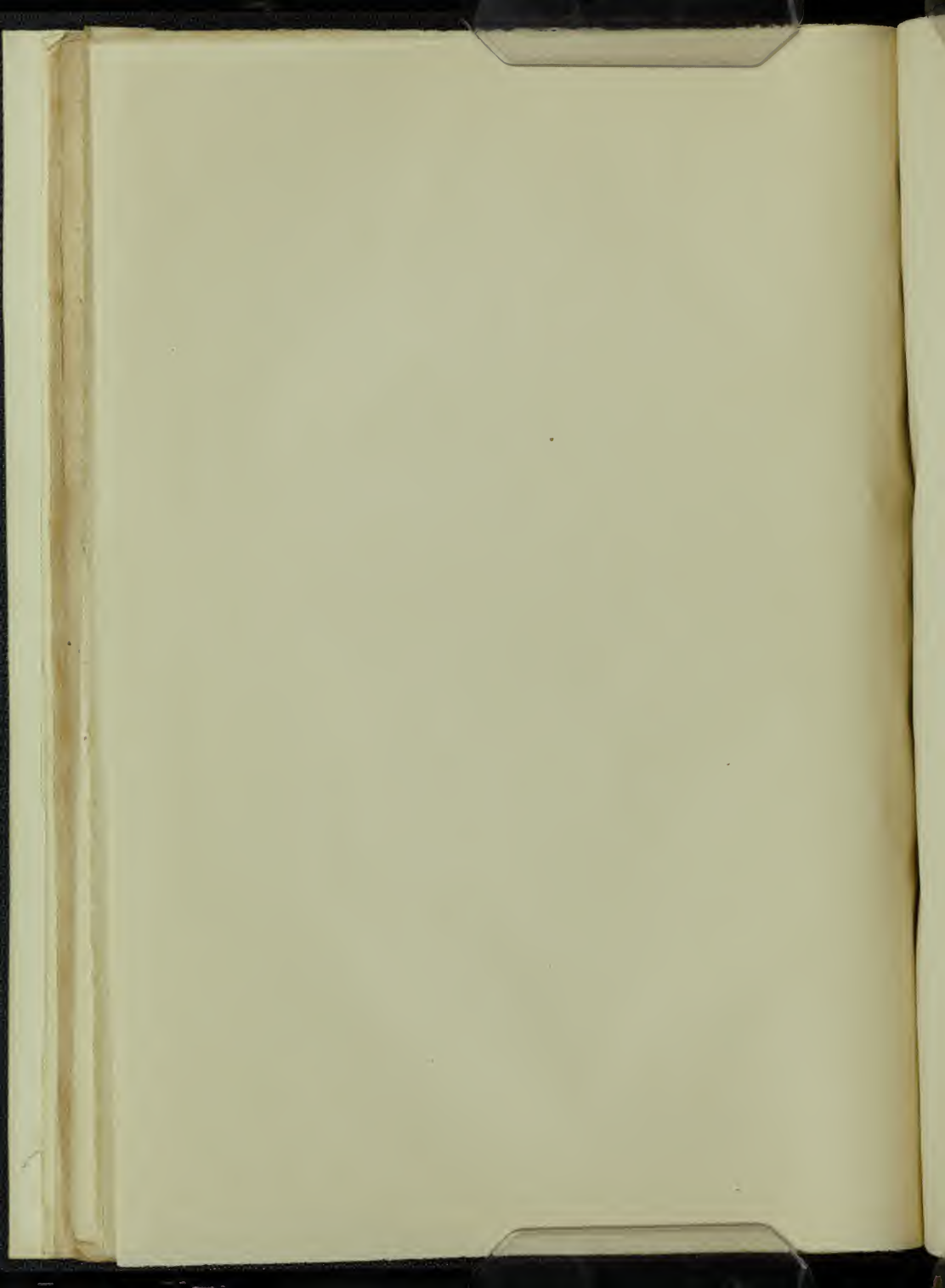




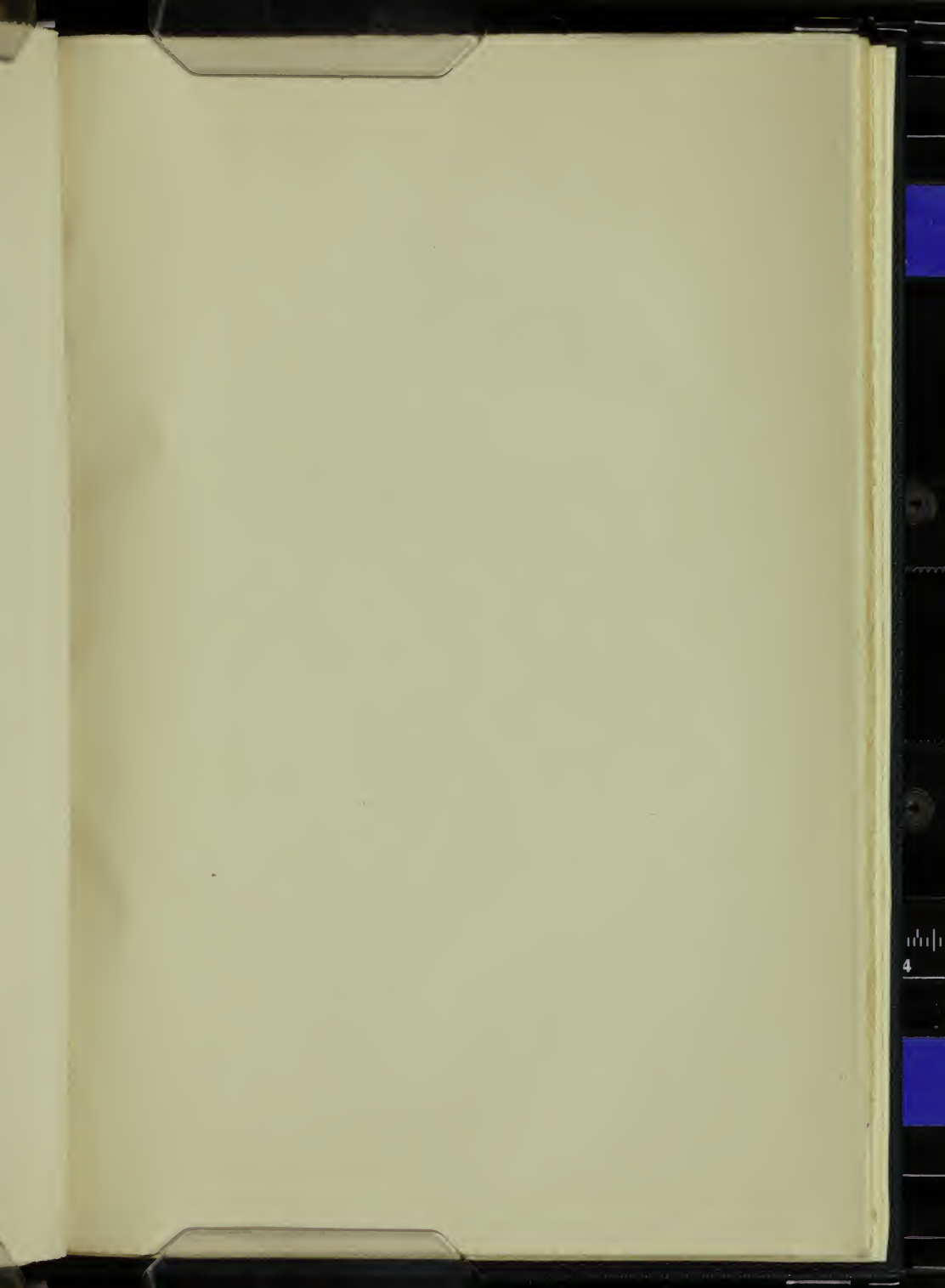


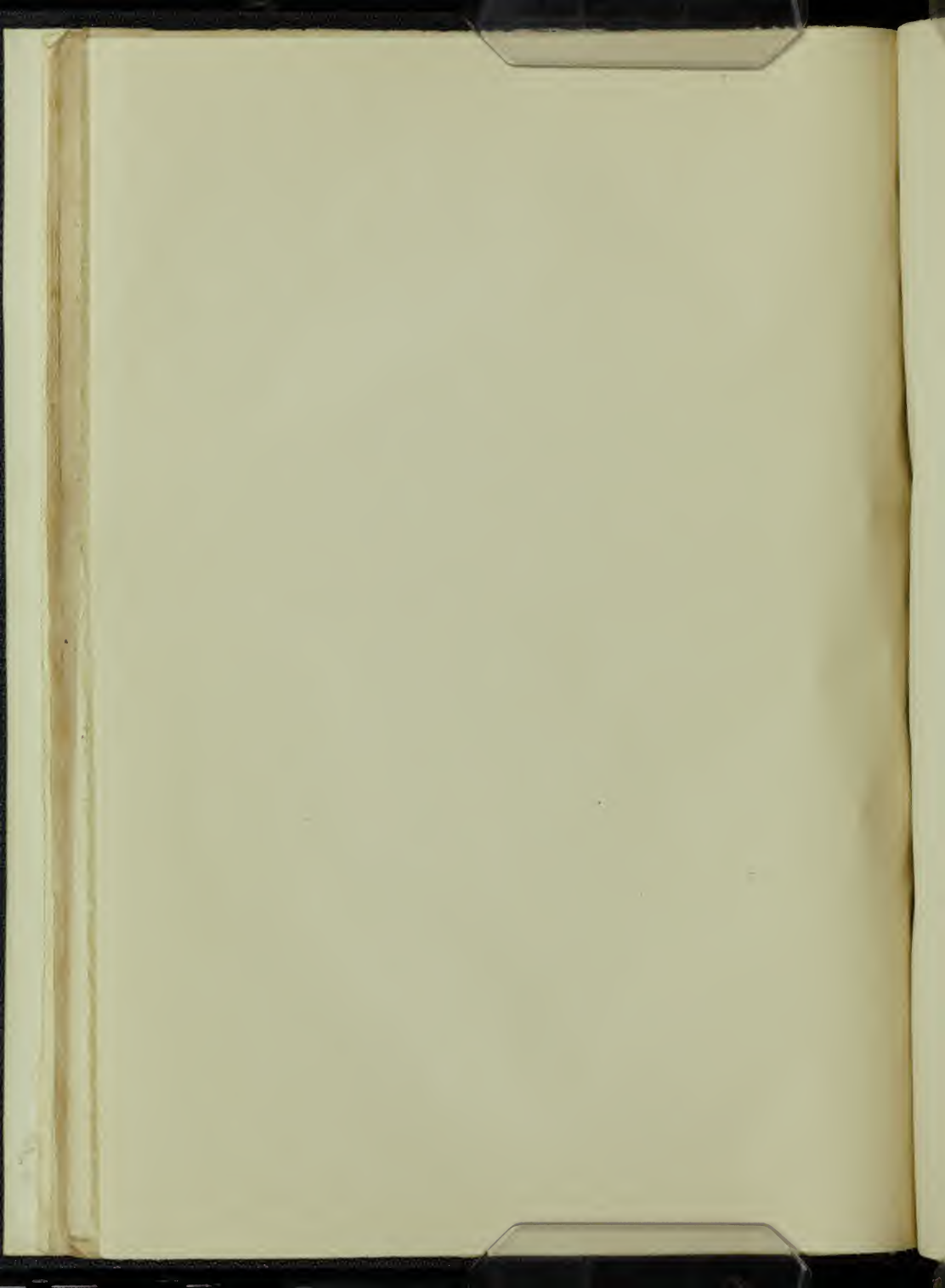




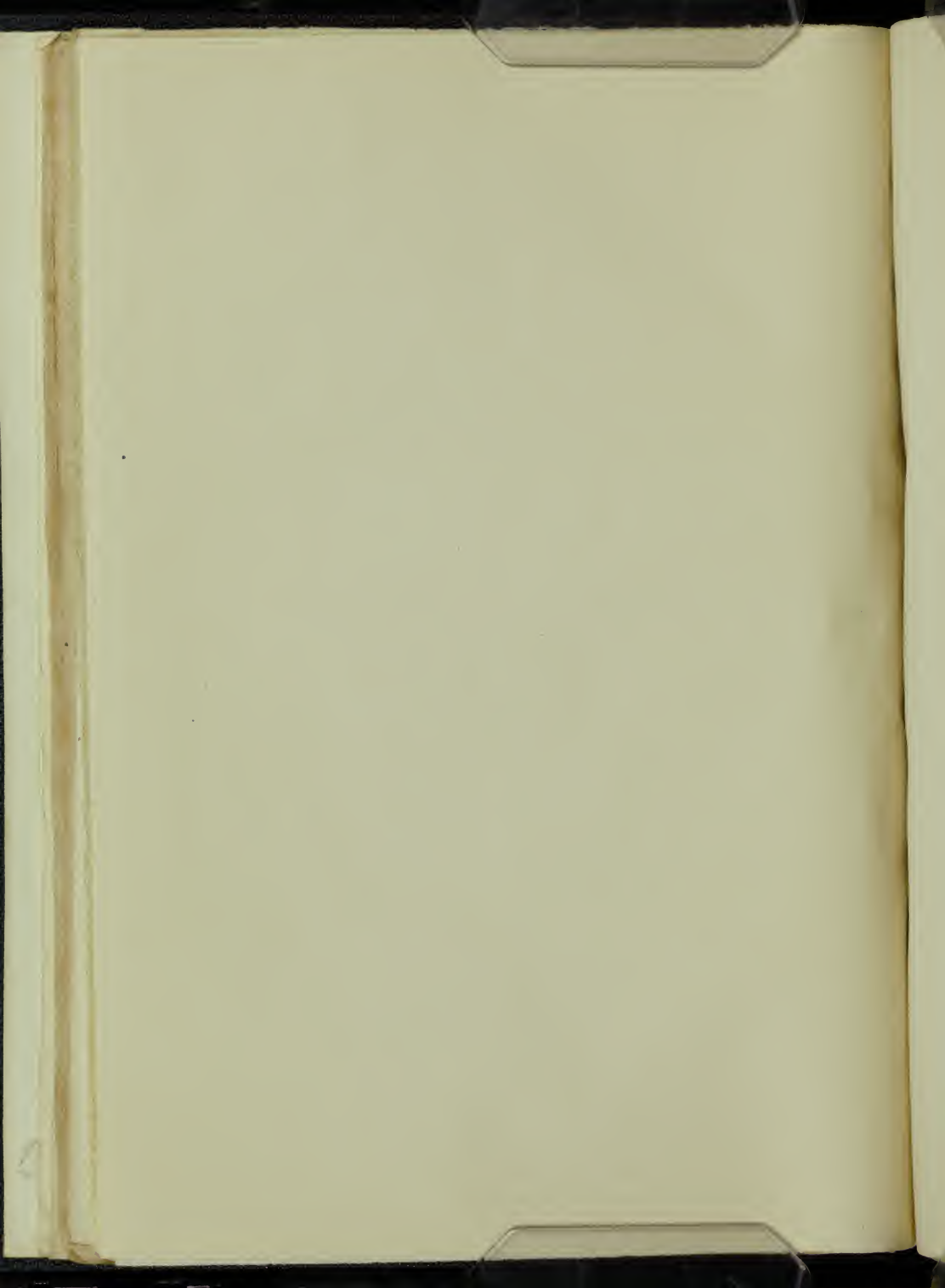


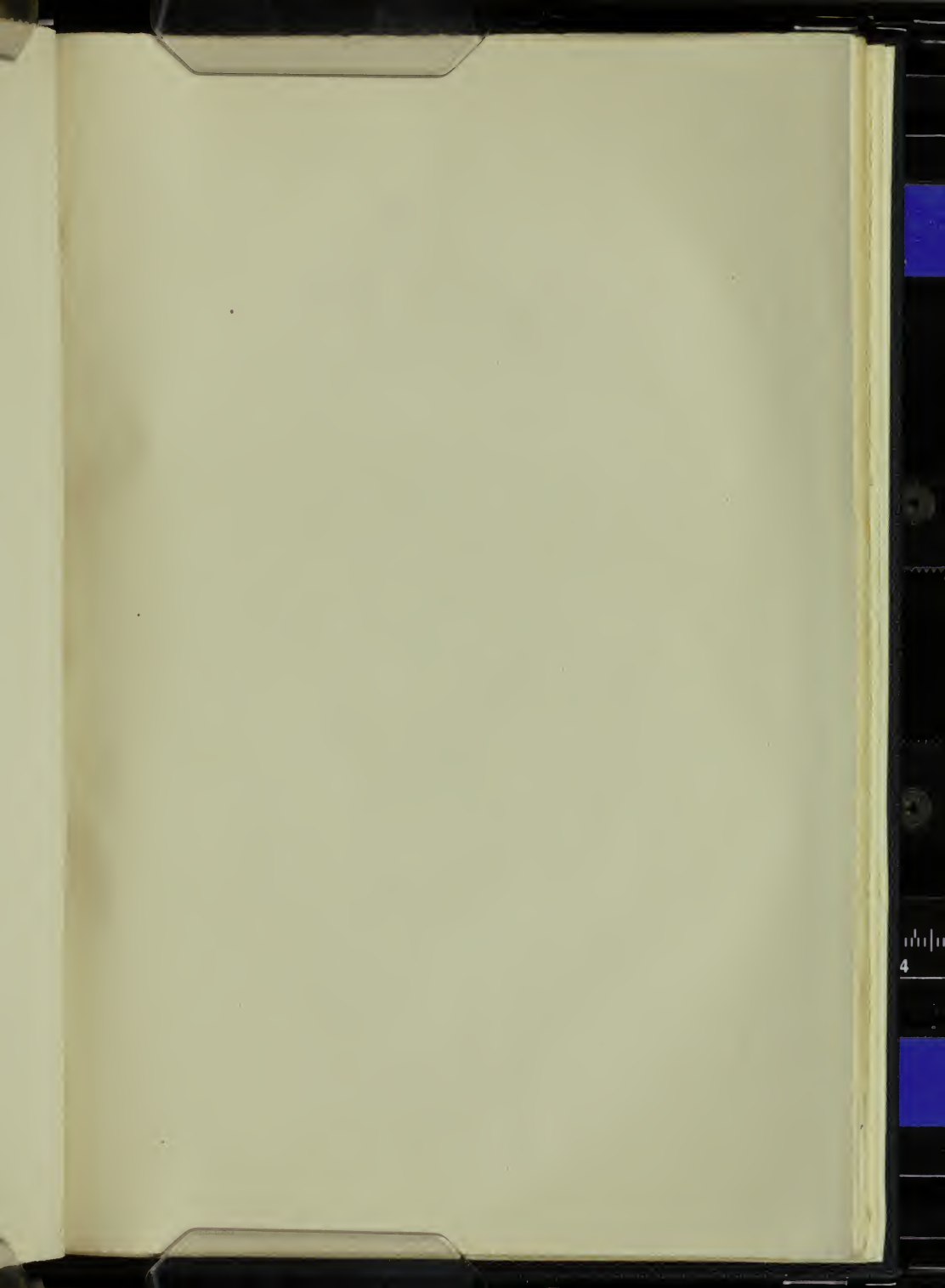


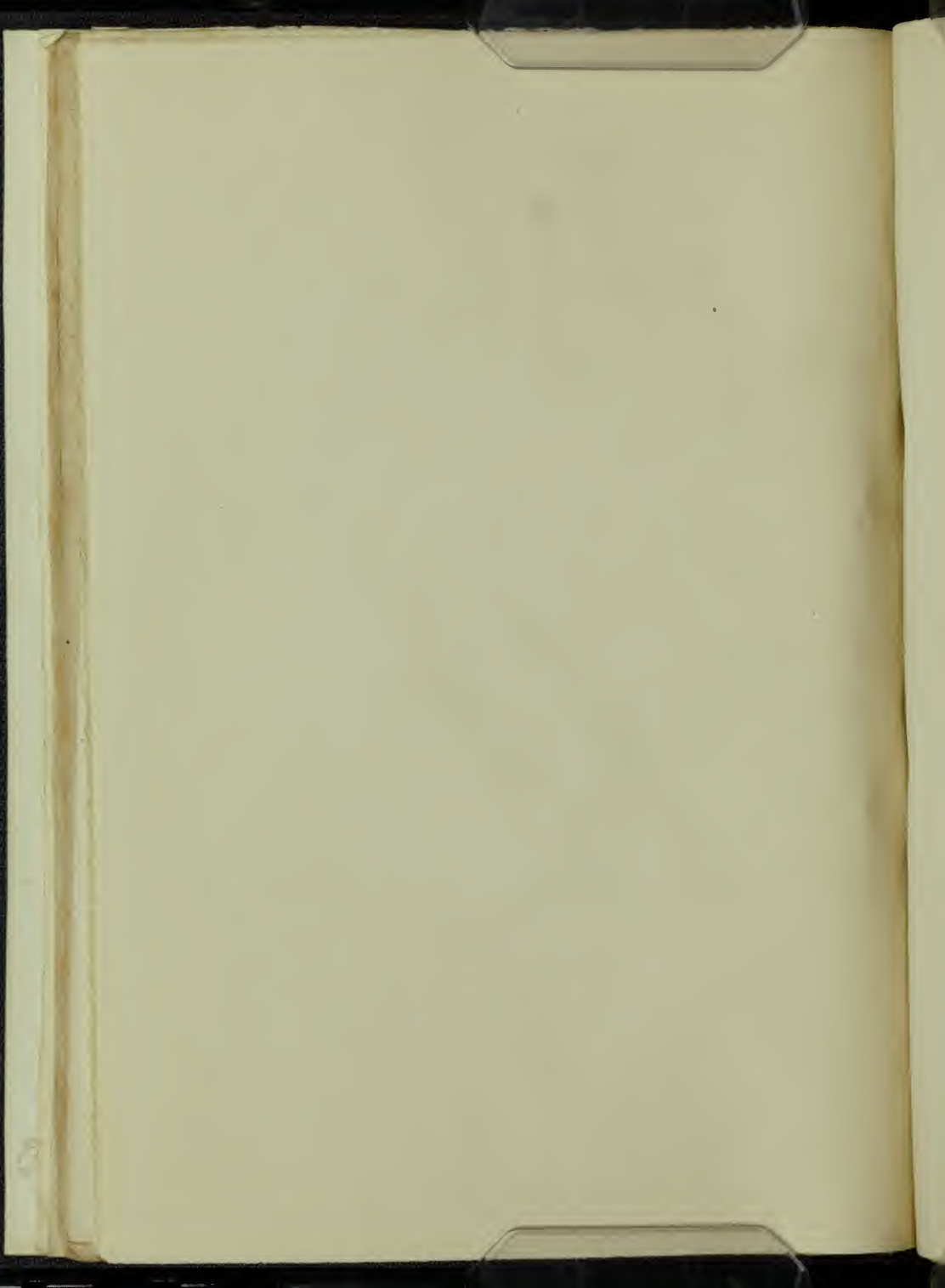




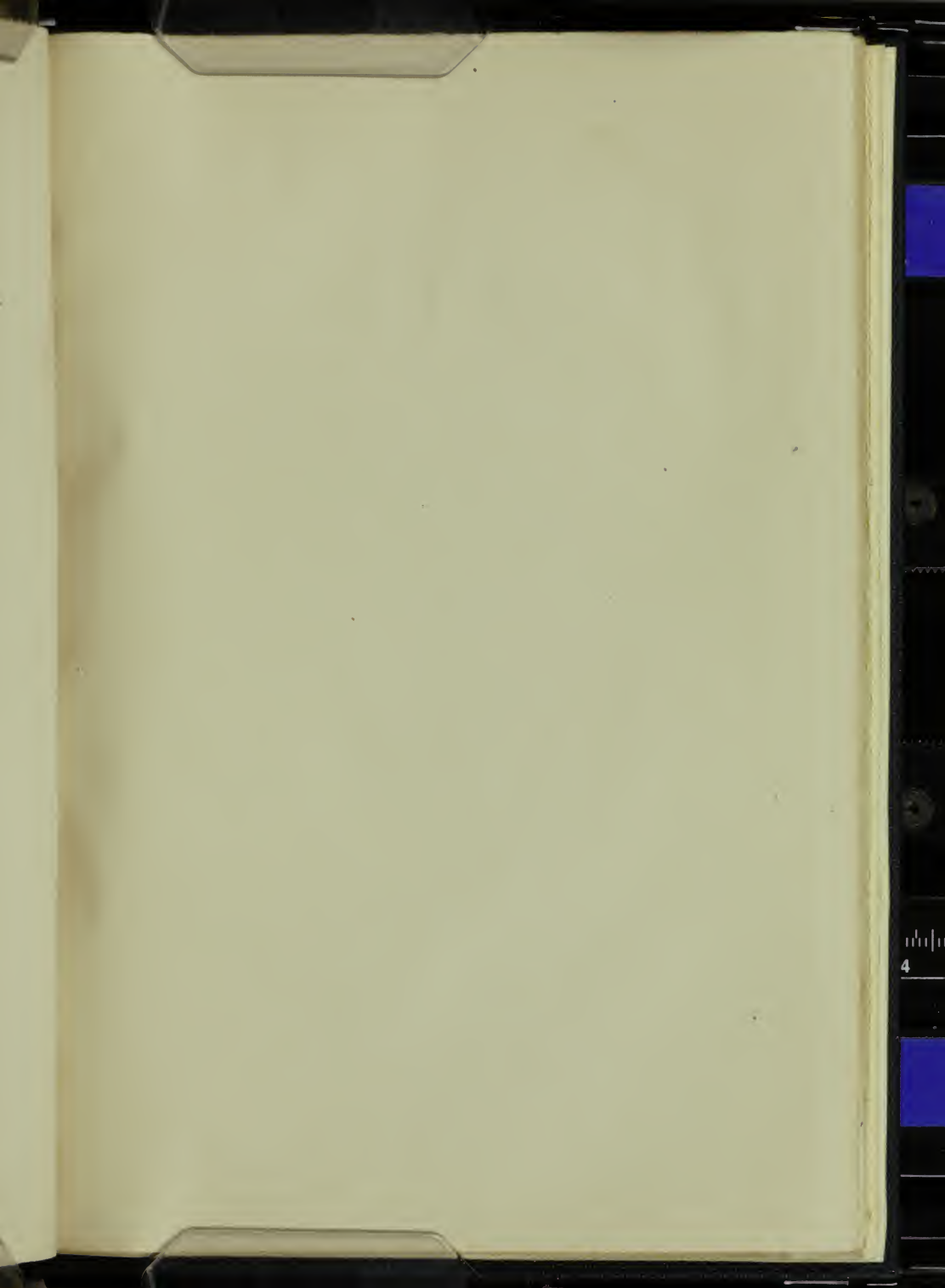




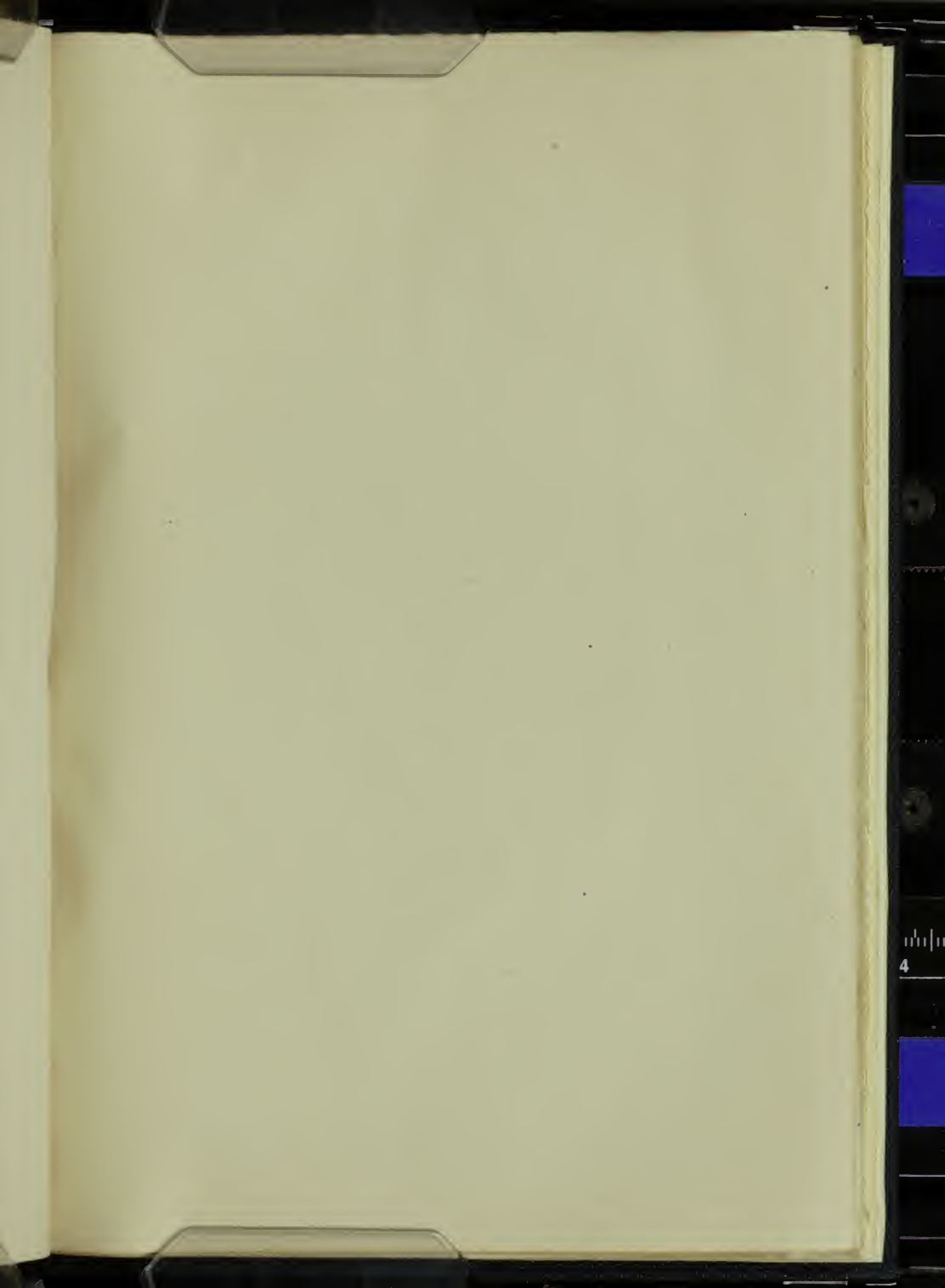


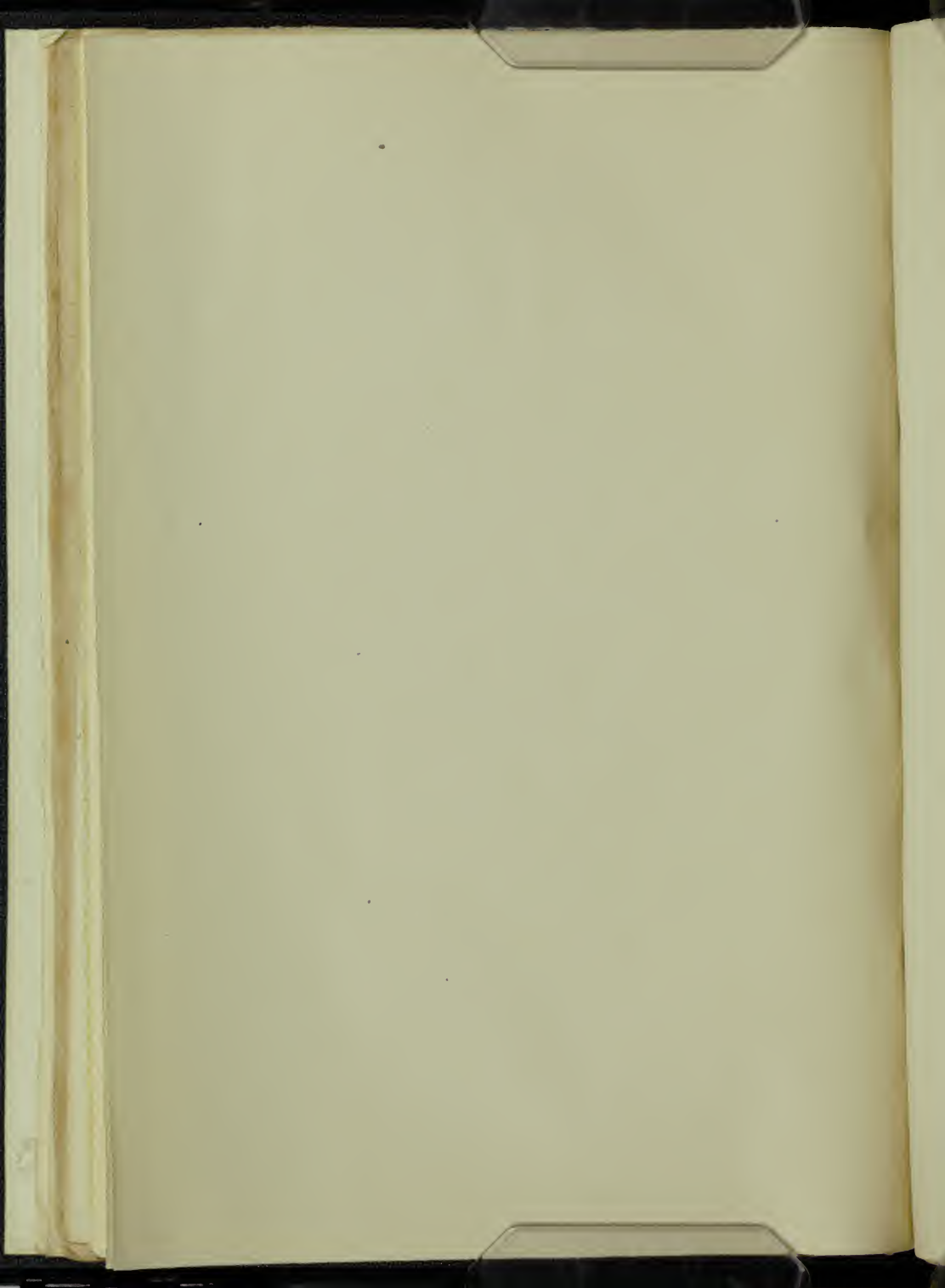




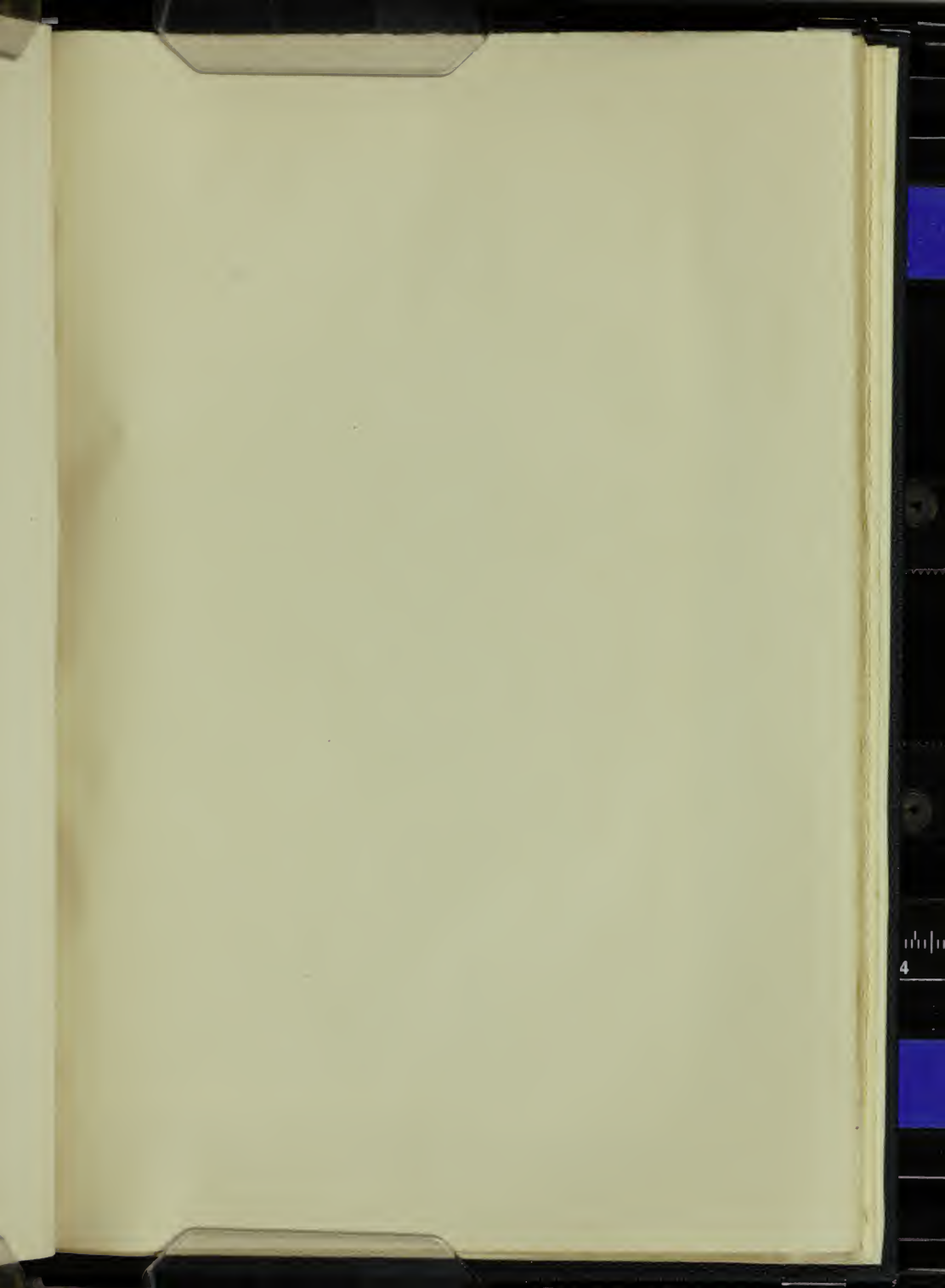


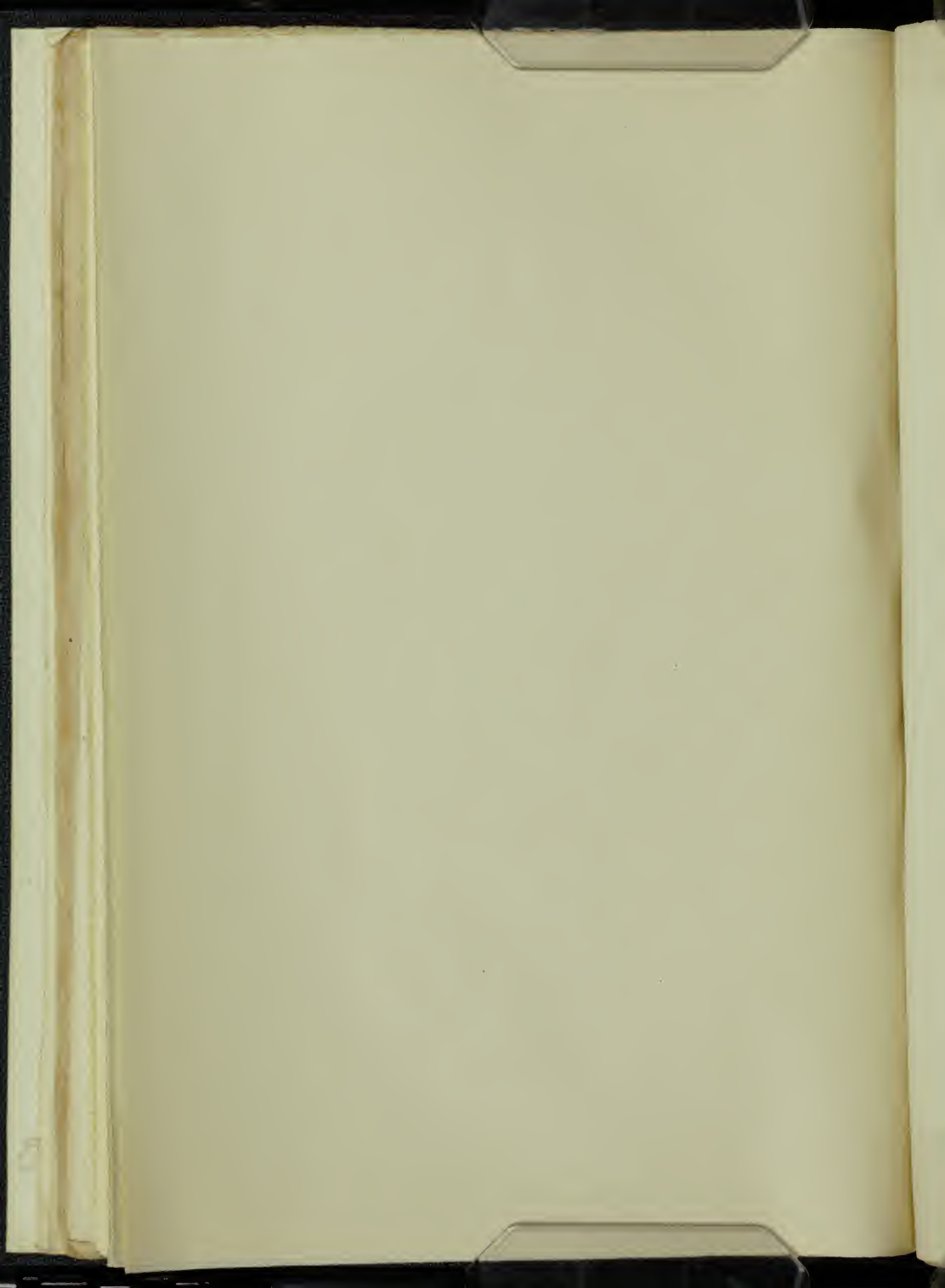


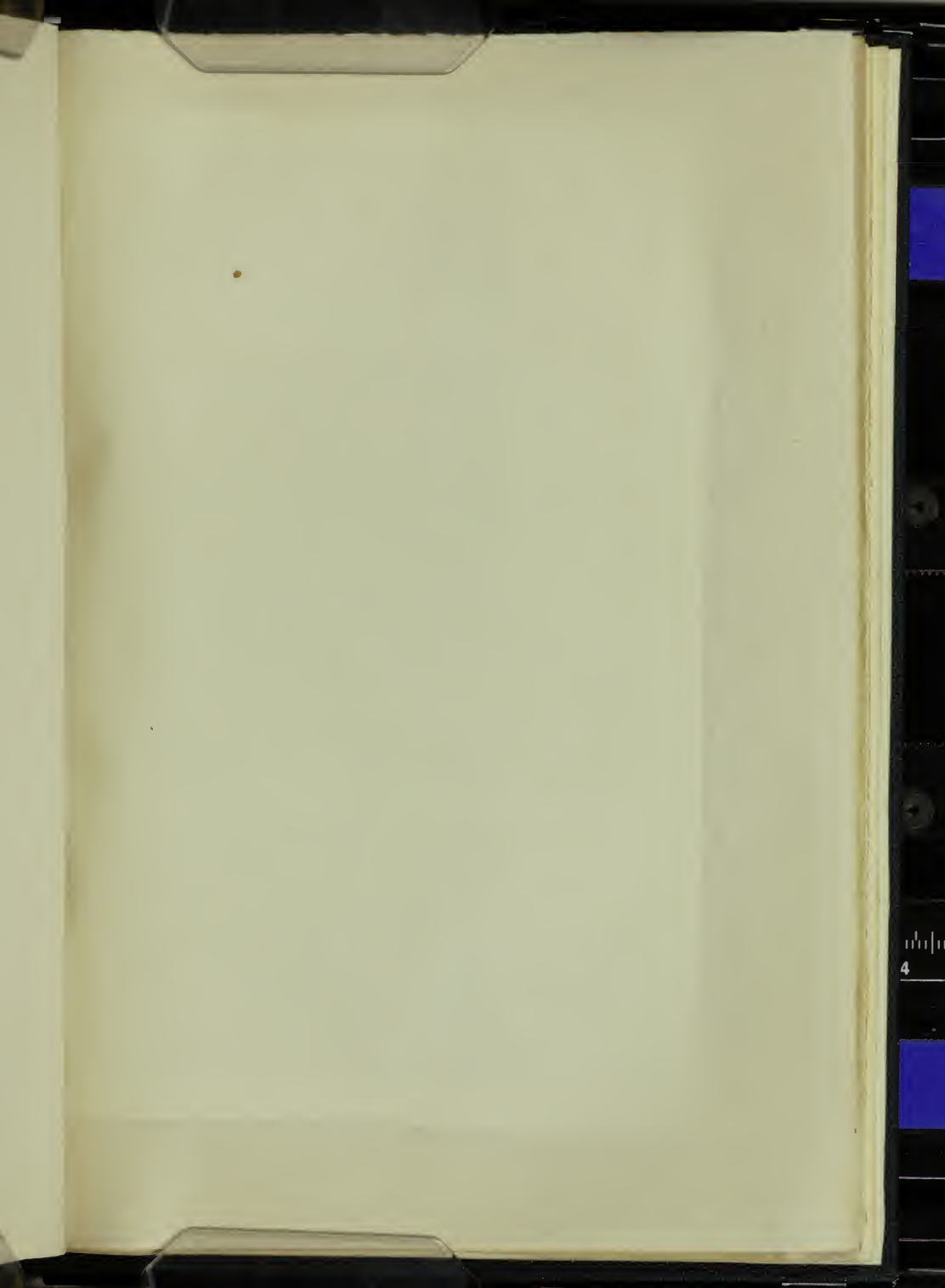


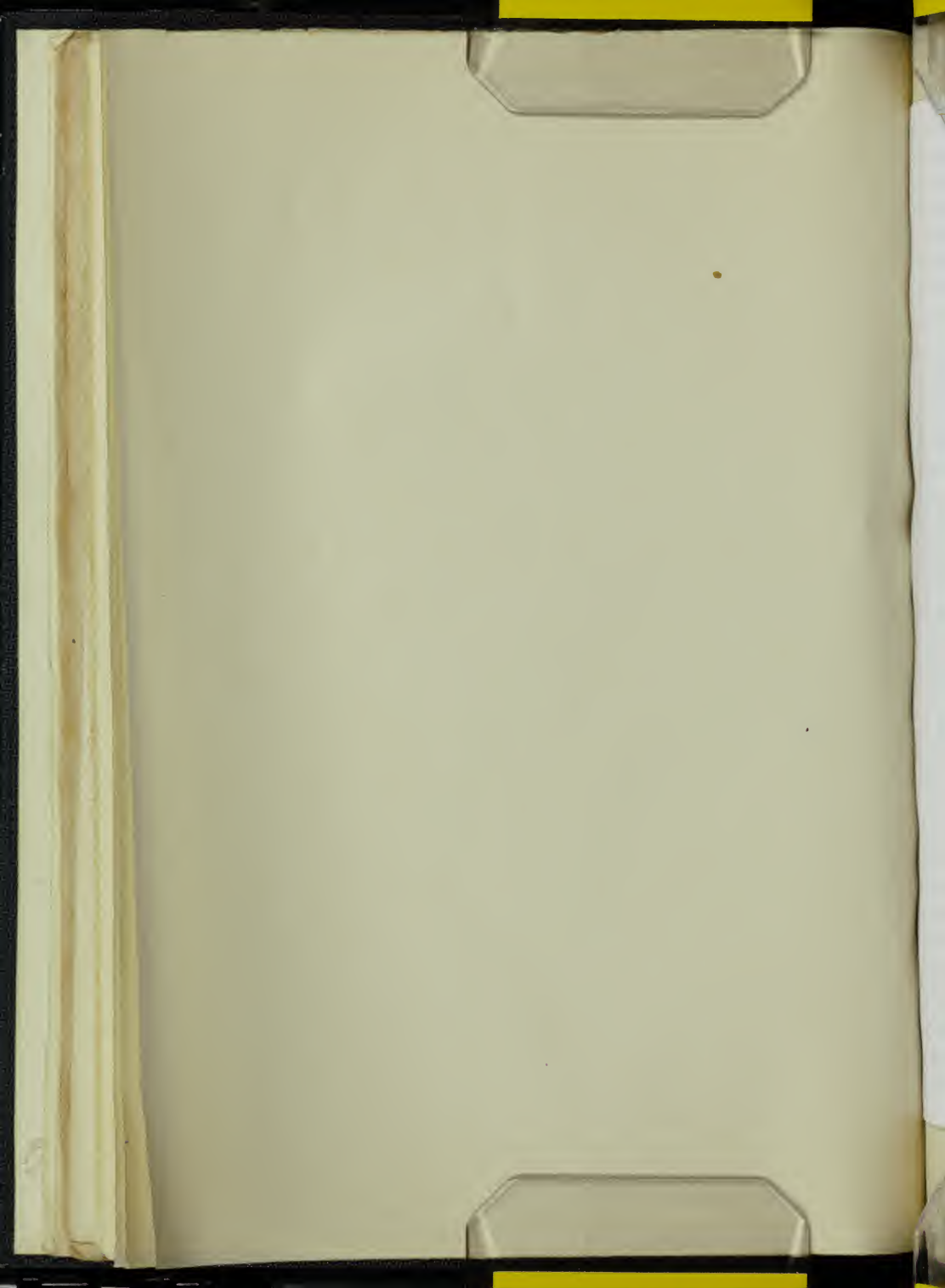
















149. [SCHOMBERGE, Duke] A Letter from Duke of Schomberg to the Condition of the English and Irish Army. And a Treaty of all and Estates, with Reasons for declaring them forfeit the severa Material Circumstances that relate to that Kingdom the Carr London, Parkhurst, 1689. 4to. pp. [ii], 9. Paper re lower mar imprint. Occasional foxing. Exceedingly rare.

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In August 1689 William of Orange sent over the Duke of Schomberg 15,000 men, over half of which were foreigners, excellently mixed Prussians or Brandenbergers. Carrickfergus Castle surrendered after remarkable leniency towards the enemy. Schomberg was an international reputation, and a veteran of the Thirty Years War; he was English. He advanced south to Dundalk and occupied there, where he threatened his right flank, and King James, with about 30,000 men, posted James had Schomberg in a cul-de-sac, his retreat cut off, leaving by himself James himself with a superior army in the front. He made a characteristically treachery, and even then when the opportunity was ripe he engaged him at Lisburn, Co. Antrim: "The Irish being informed that their army was defeated, the sixth of October set fire on their Camp, and retreated for a short time. They had not the courage in all that time to make any Attack." James's Winter-Quarters, a good part of them are at Drogheda, a considerable number of the Center of Ireland; some are sent to Dublin, and about Five hundred more.

When William landed at Carrickfergus in June, Schomberg and his council of war, held on the night of the 30th of June, before the Boyne crossing the river. It was at his suggestion that a detachment of 1,000 horse, on the right wing, on the morning of the battle, and was first to fall.

Story says: "The Irish troopers as they rid by, struck at him with their swords, and too hastily, when the Duke was before them, shot him then and there in the neck, and he had one or two cuts in the head besides. He died not so much as the value of him till we really lost him, which often falls out in the case of a great life we cannot too much honour his memory, which will be a great loss to the world. He was certainly a man of the best education in the world, a man of the most courteous and civil to everybody, and yet had something of a look of severity and respect from men of all qualities and stations. Nor did we ever see a man who was sometimes was too obliging to the French. As to his person, he was of a middle complexioned, a very sound hardy man of his age, and sat in his clothes, and in his conversation he was always pleasant and cheerful. He remained unmarked until Swift erected a plaque there in 1727.

NEAR  
G OF ARDEE

Schomberge's Camp, Giving an Account of the  
Account of all the Papists in Ireland, their Number  
and the several Parties amongst them. With all the  
From the Camp at Dundalke, November 4 1689.  
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homberg to Ireland. He landed at Bangor with an army of  
soldiers, a mixture of French, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, and  
erred to him after a siege of eight days and he showed  
(15-90) was an excellent campaigner, a mercenary of  
ar. He was a native of Northern Germany, but his mother  
a position there, which he was obliged to fortify. Rosen  
00 men, was posted on the Boyne at Drogheda. Thereby  
army wasting by sickness, shut up in entrenchments, and  
eable and characteristic attempt to vanquish Schomberg by  
elined to engage his enemy, letting Schomberg retreat to  
was discovered, their hopes being frustrated, they did on  
Miles ... and posted themselves near the Bogg of Ardee ...  
ot on Us ... " [James] "was compelled to put his Men into  
a considerable number is sent to Athlone, which is the  
usand continue Encamped at Ardee".

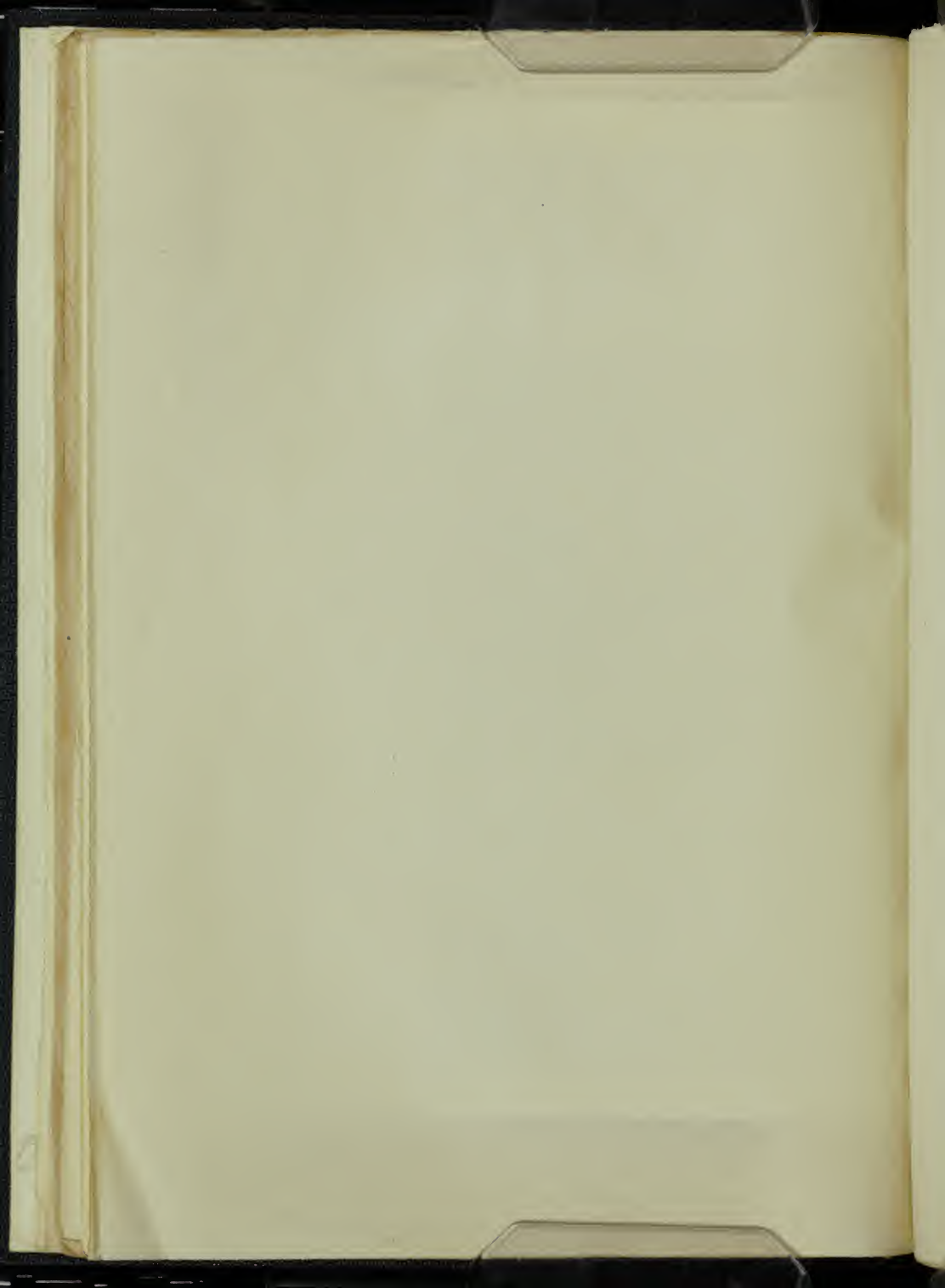
met him and surrendered the supreme command. At the  
the Battle of the Boyne, Schomberg opposed the plan of  
as sent round by the bridge of Slane. He commanded the  
one of the first to fall.

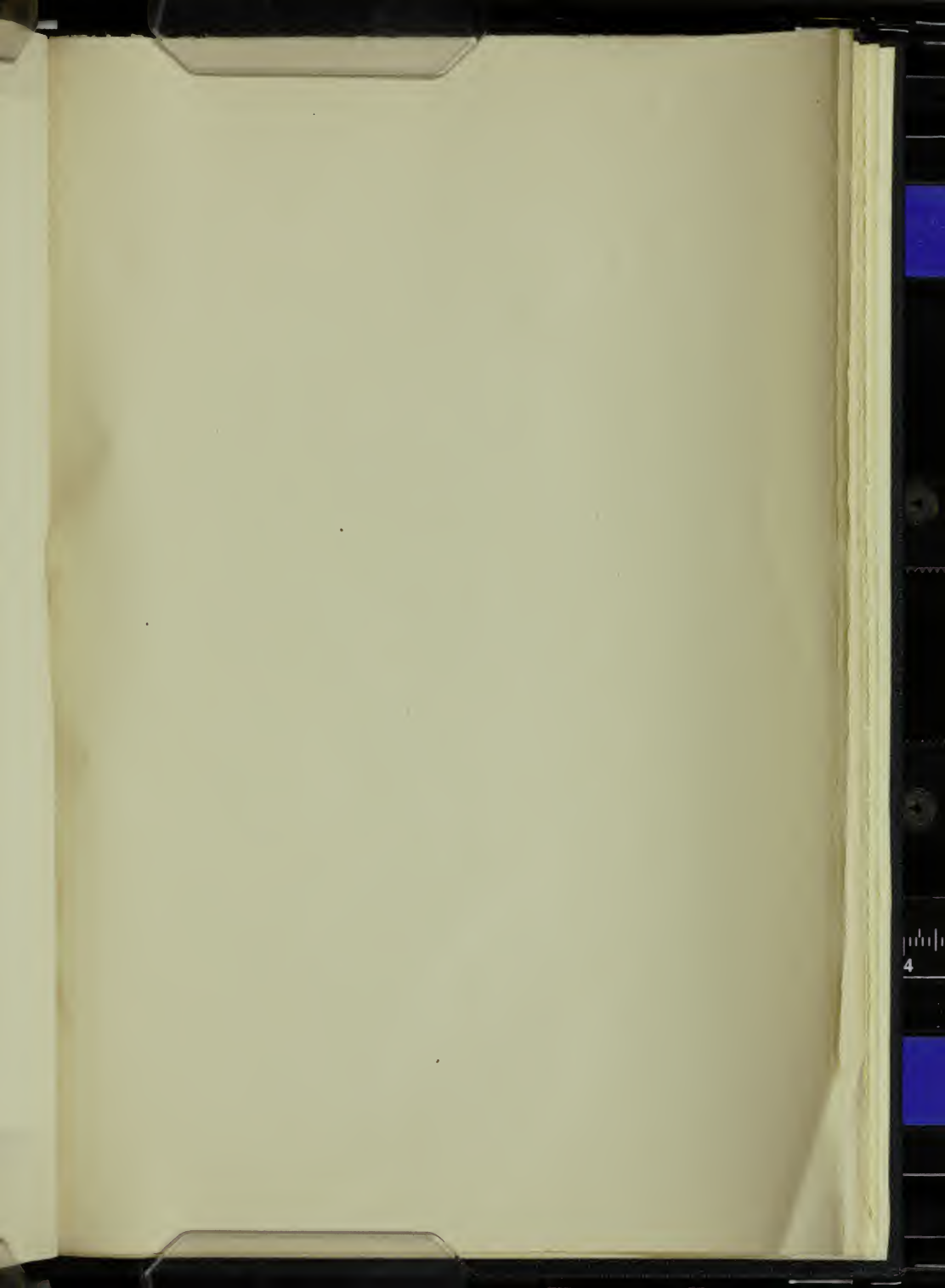
with their swords; and some say that our own men firing  
elves; however it was, his mortal wound was through his  
down and did not speak one word ... We never knew the  
uch cases; and since it was in our quarrel that he lost his  
e a considerable figure in history whilst the world lasts.  
and knew men and things beyond most of his time, being  
ways that looked so great in him, that he commanded  
ow any fault that he had, except we might be jealous he  
n, he was of a middle stature, well proportioned, fair  
horse the best of any man; he loved constantly to be neat  
ut". His burial place in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin

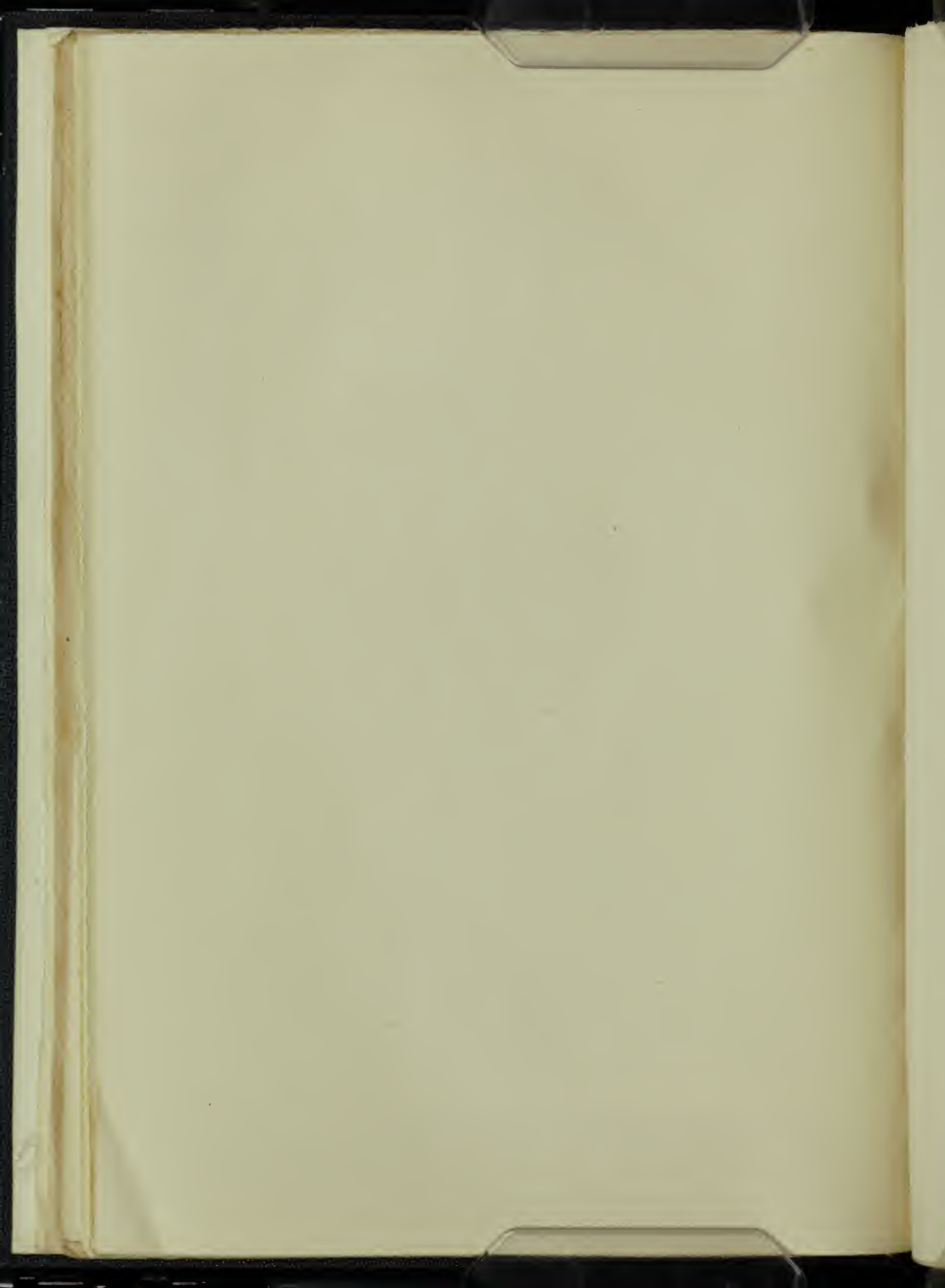




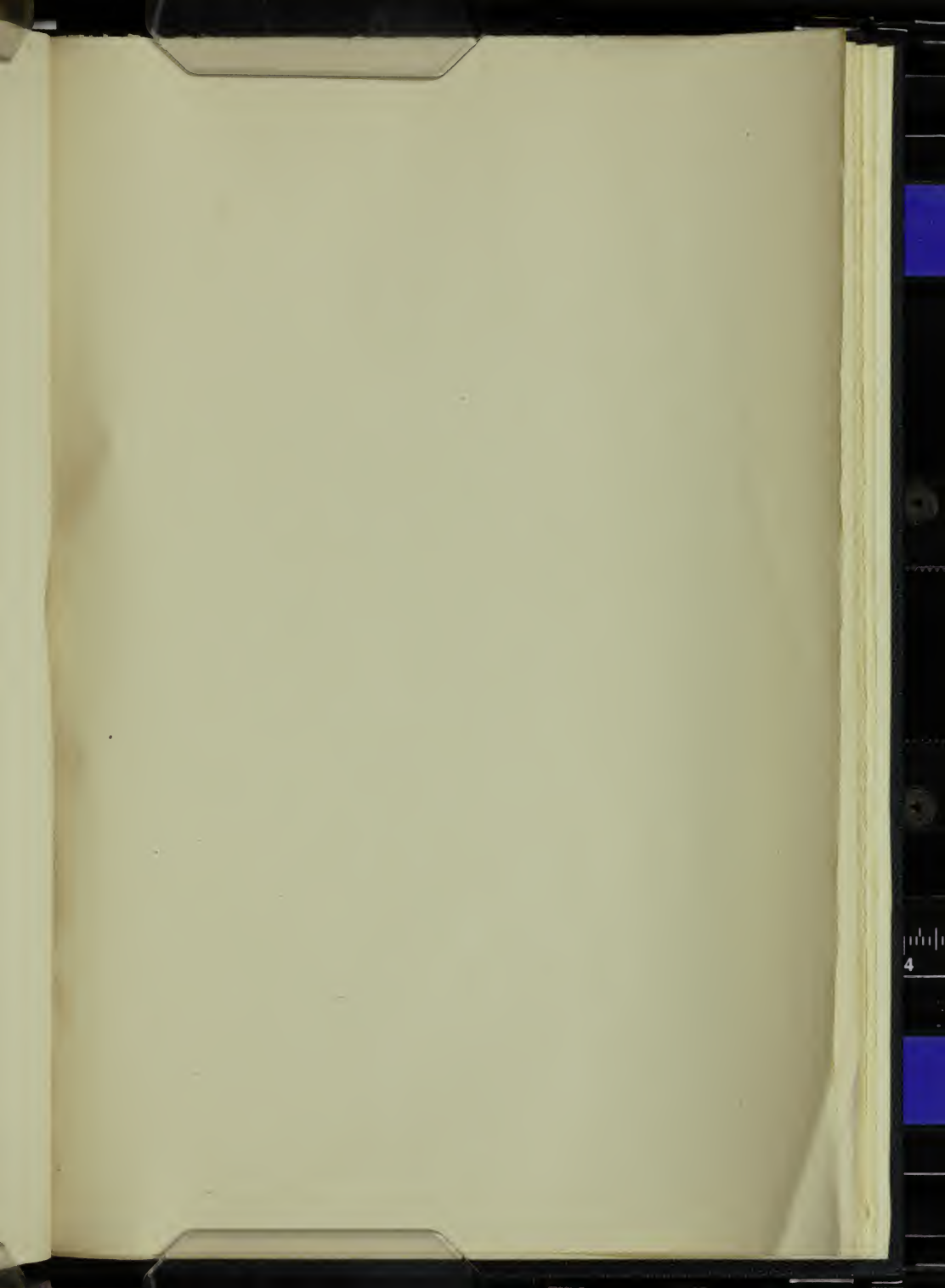


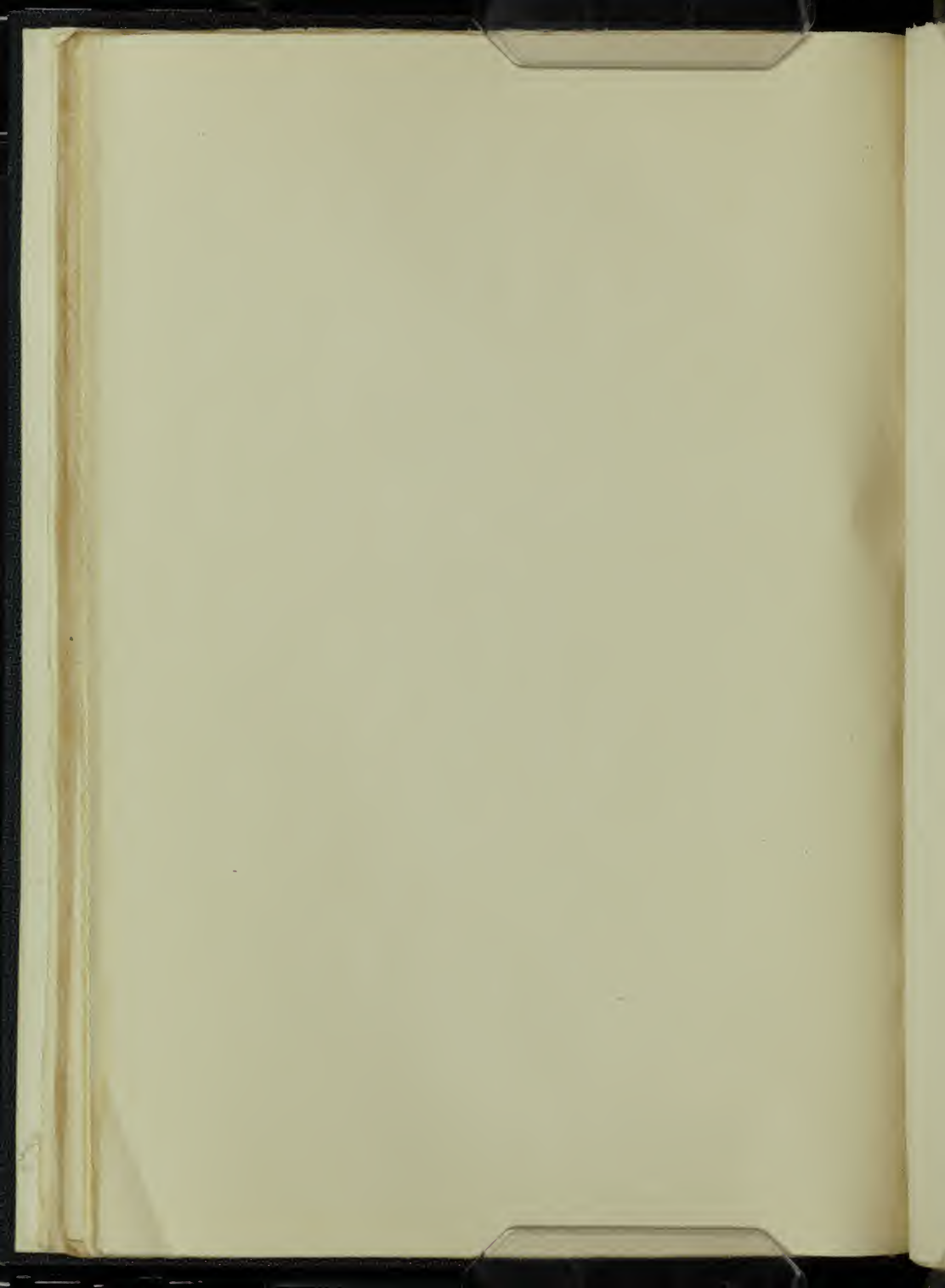


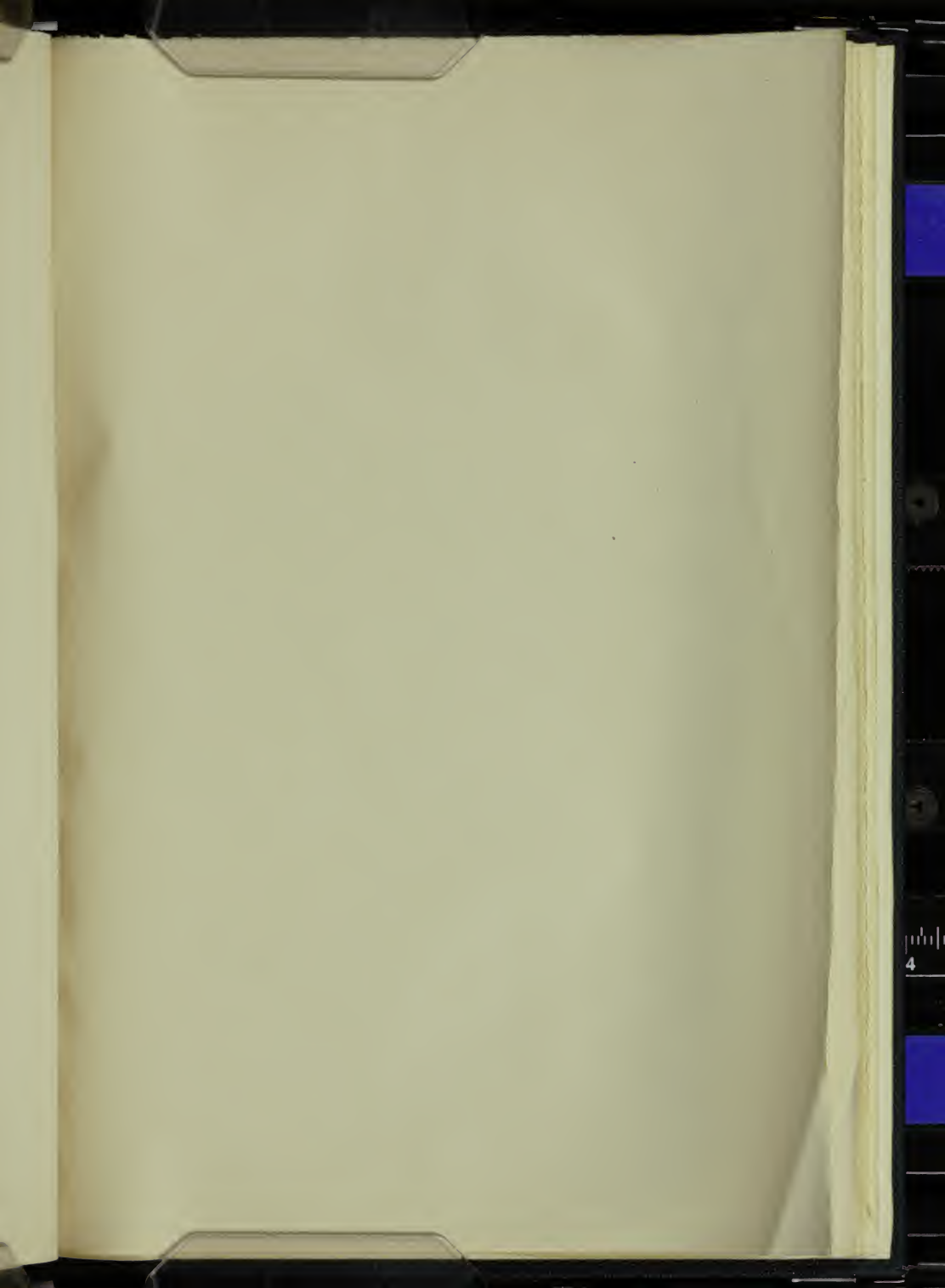






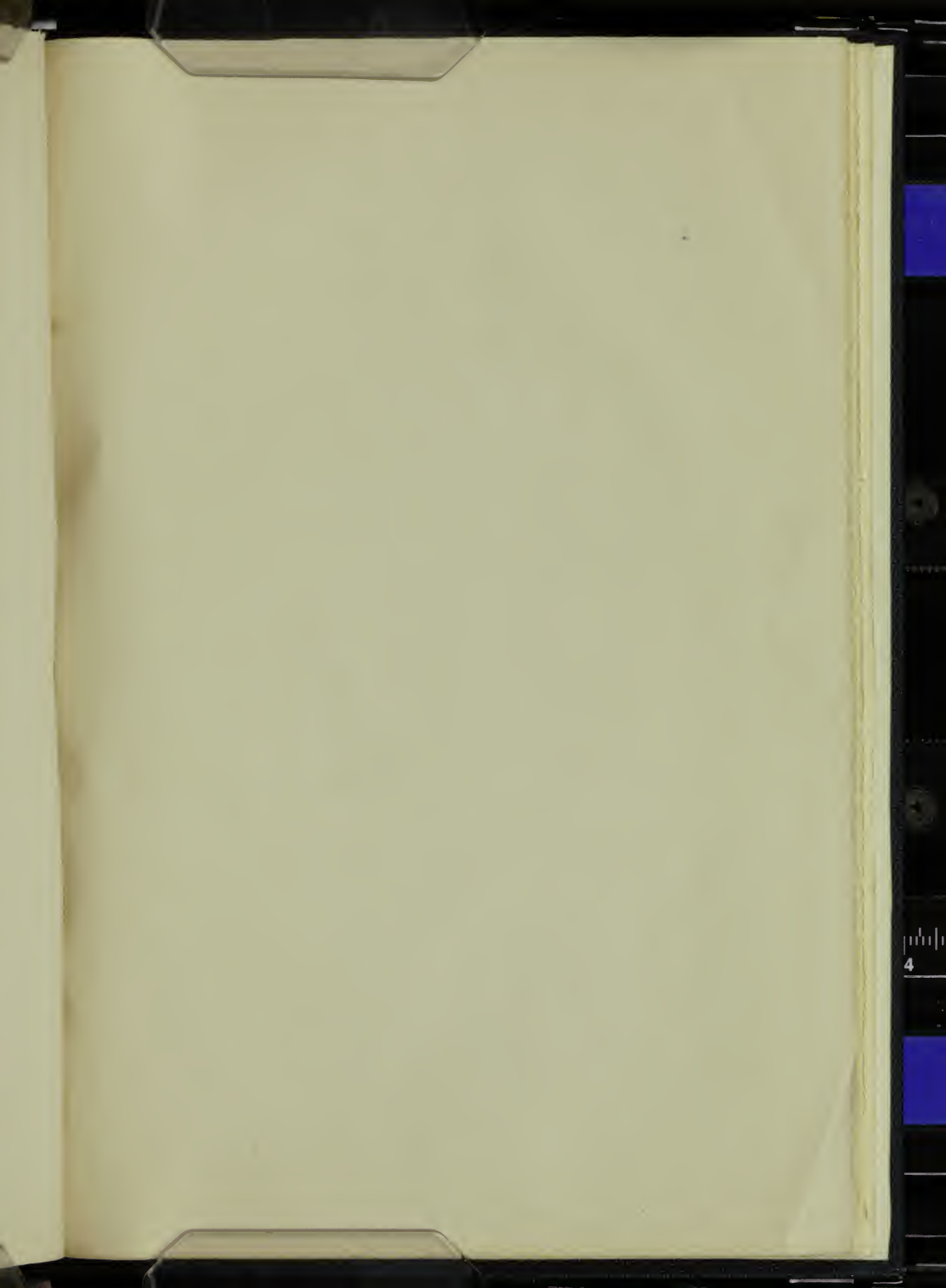


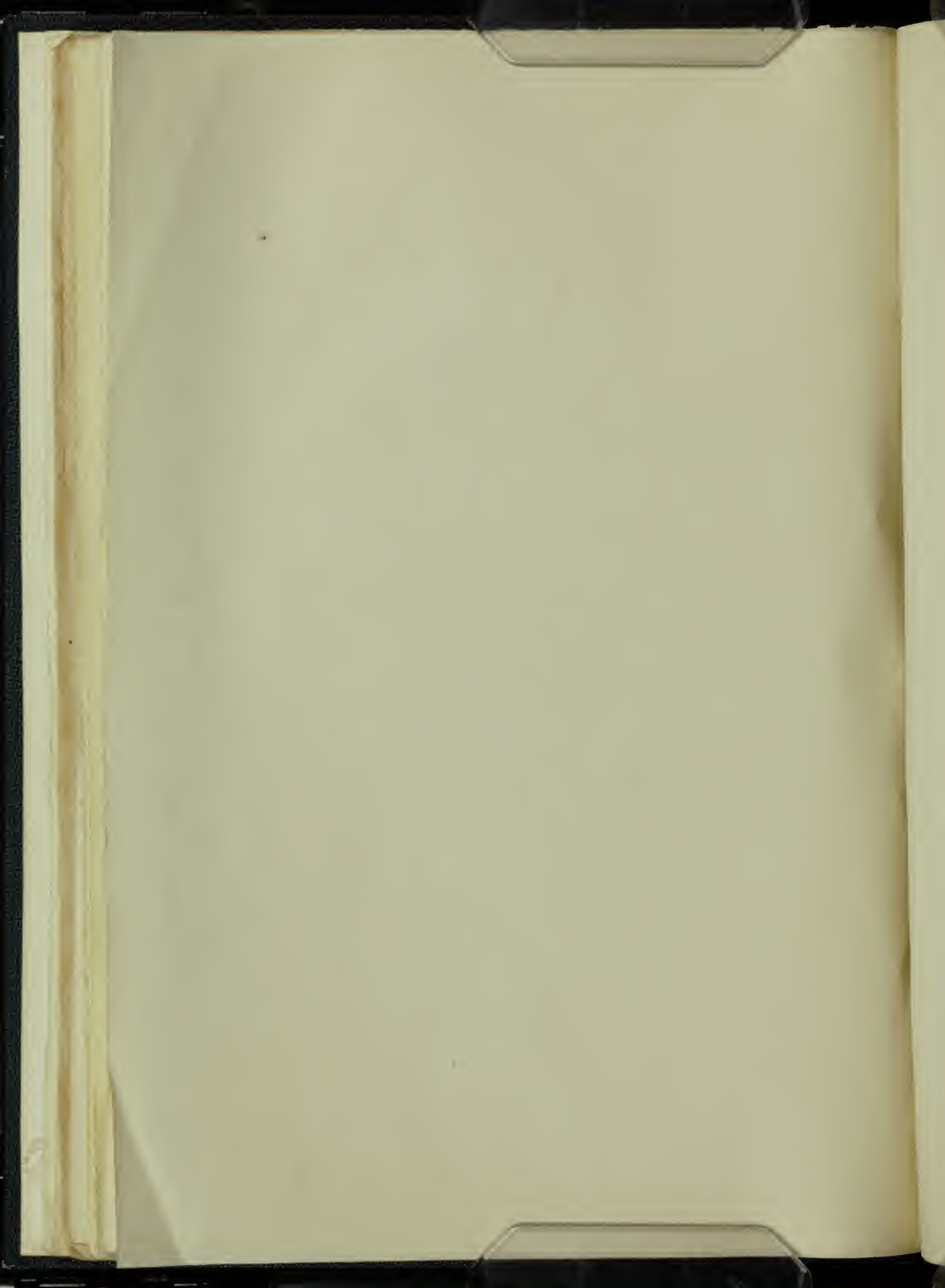


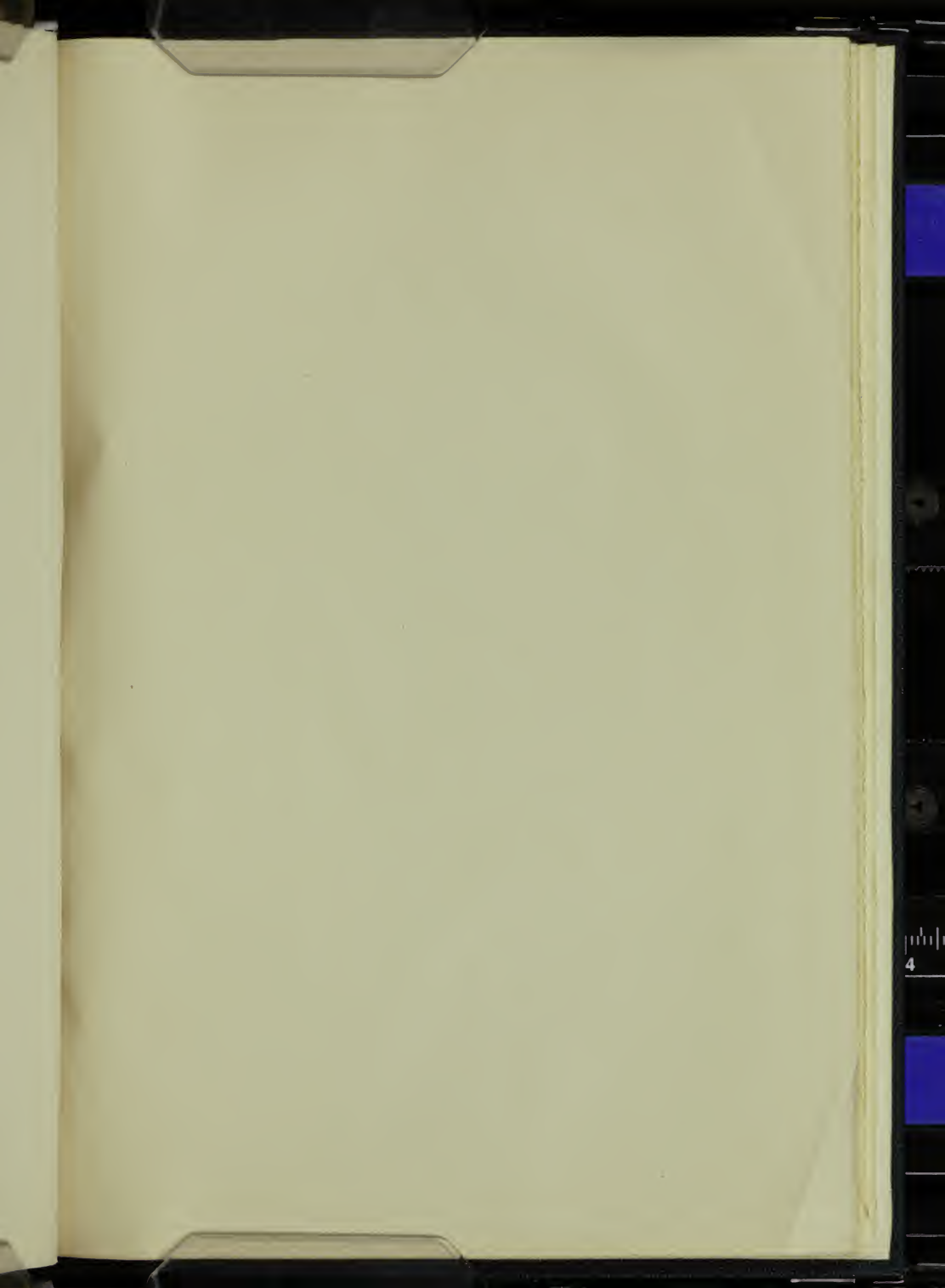


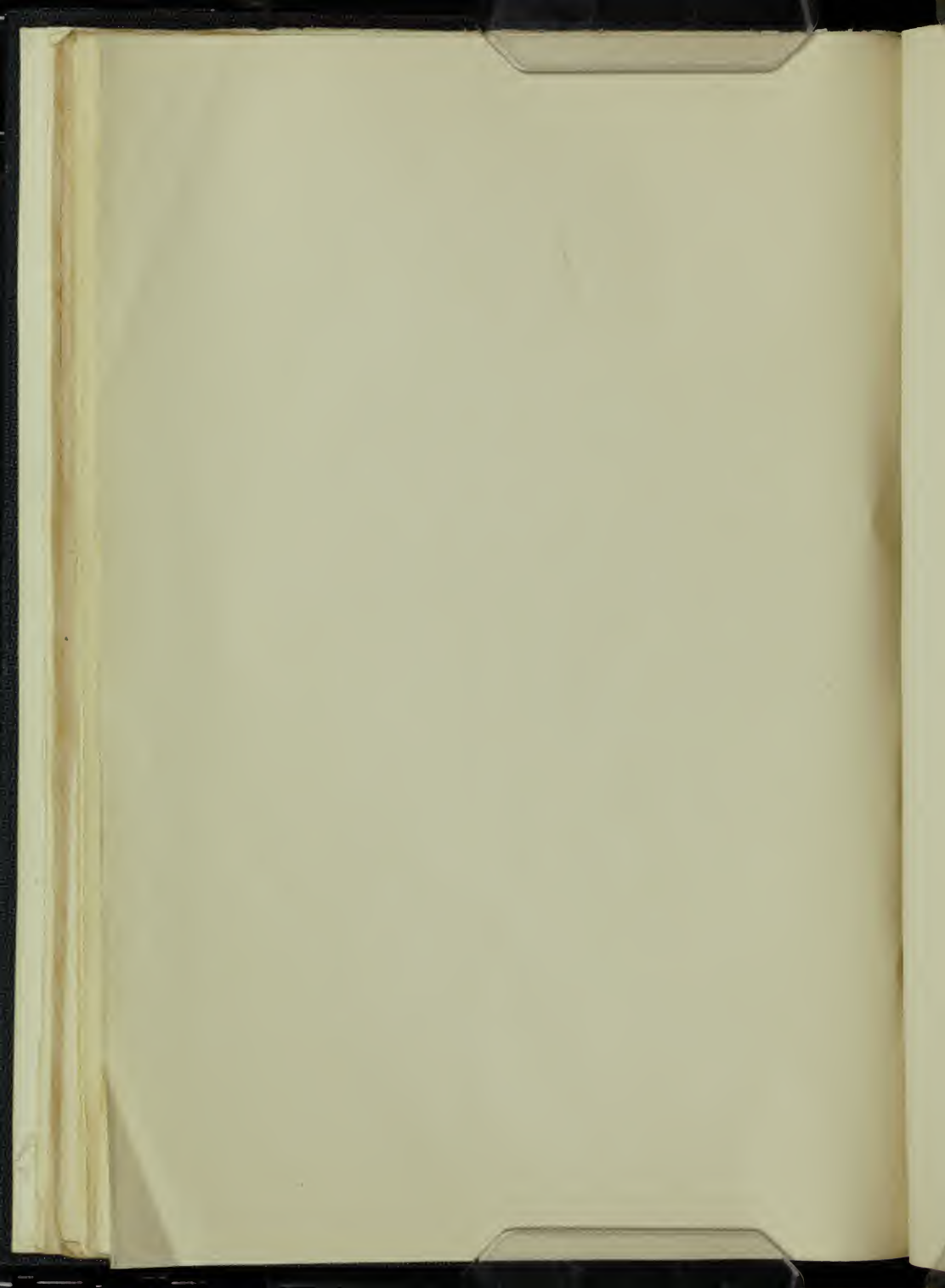






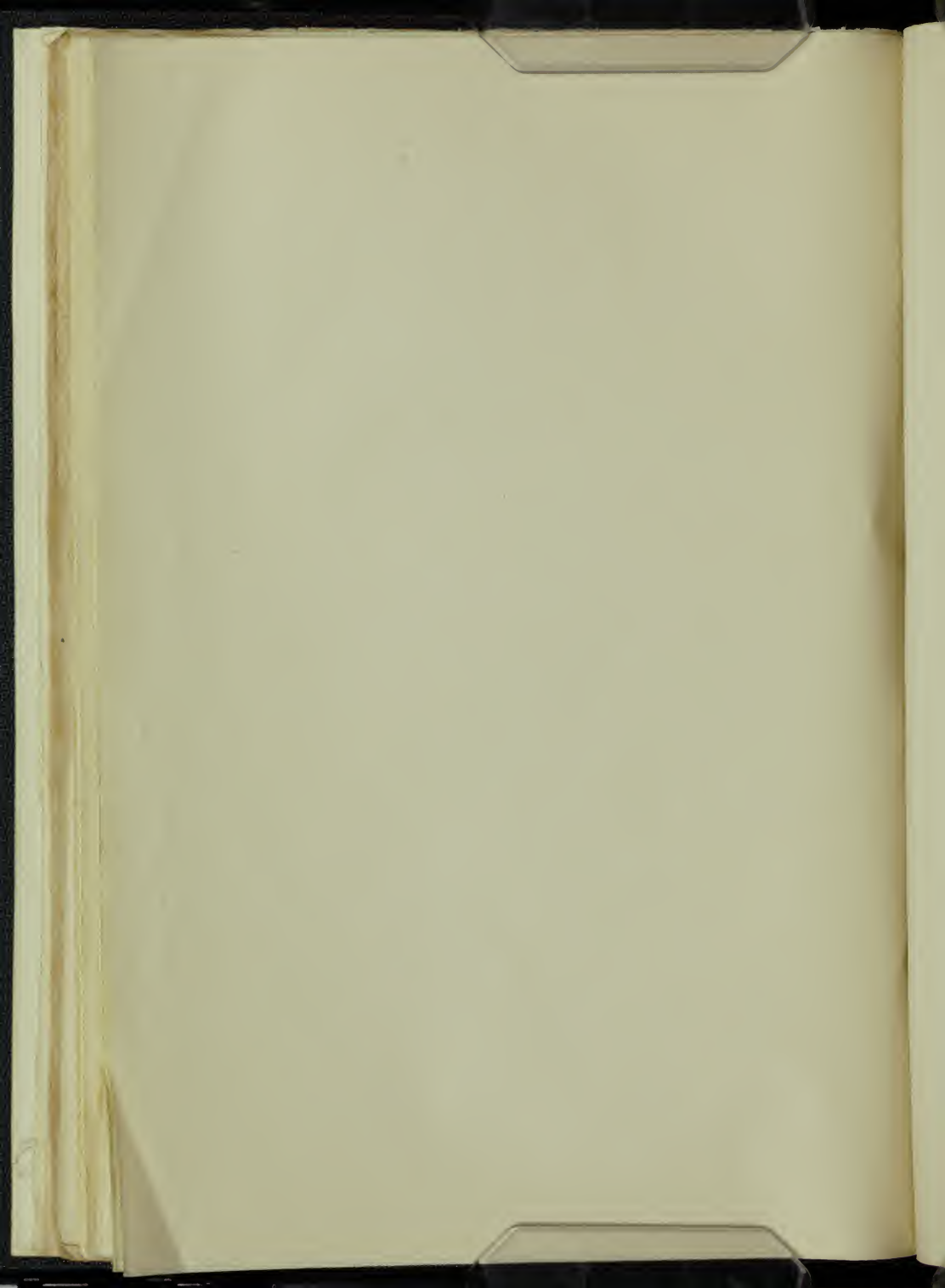


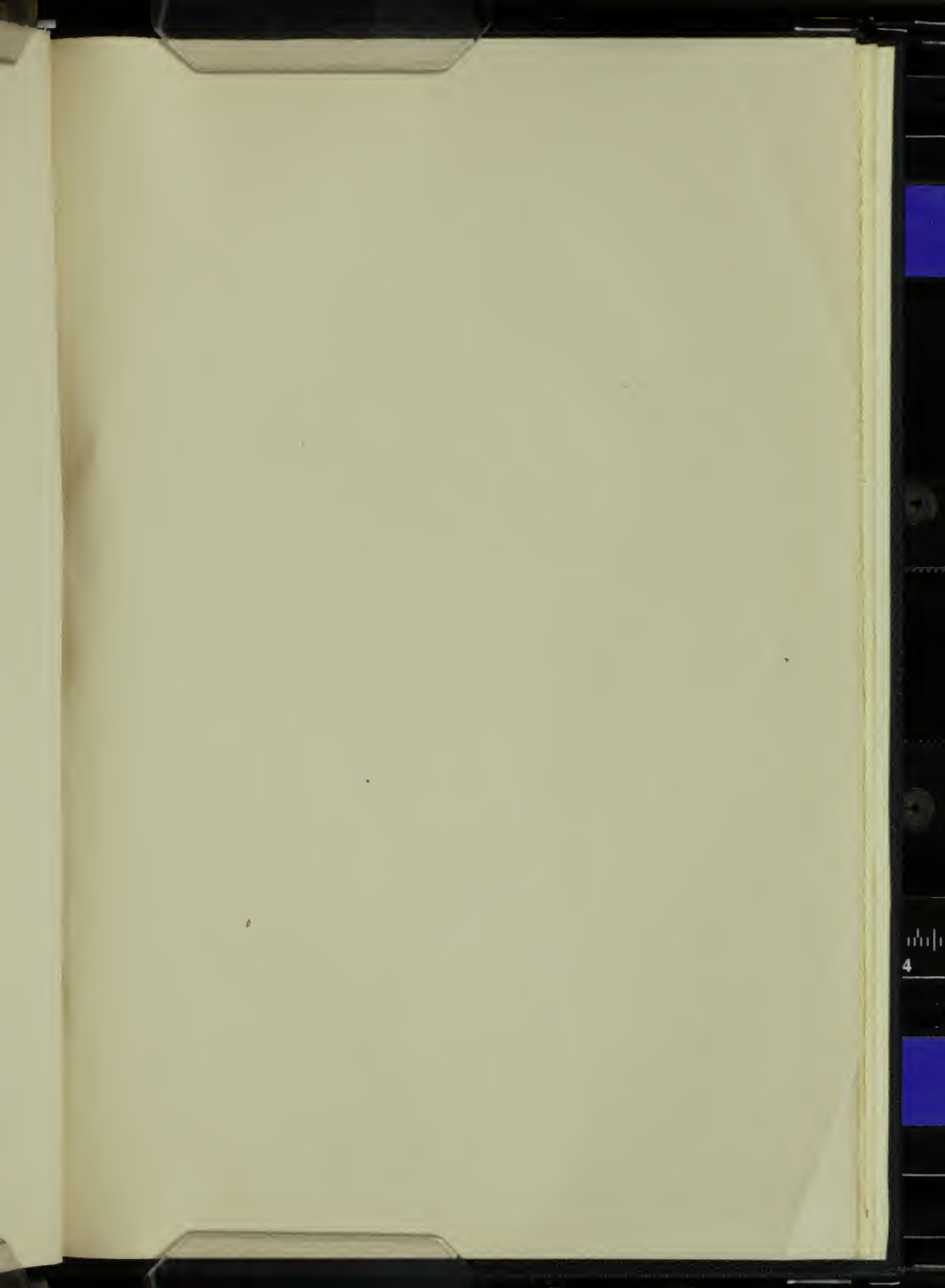


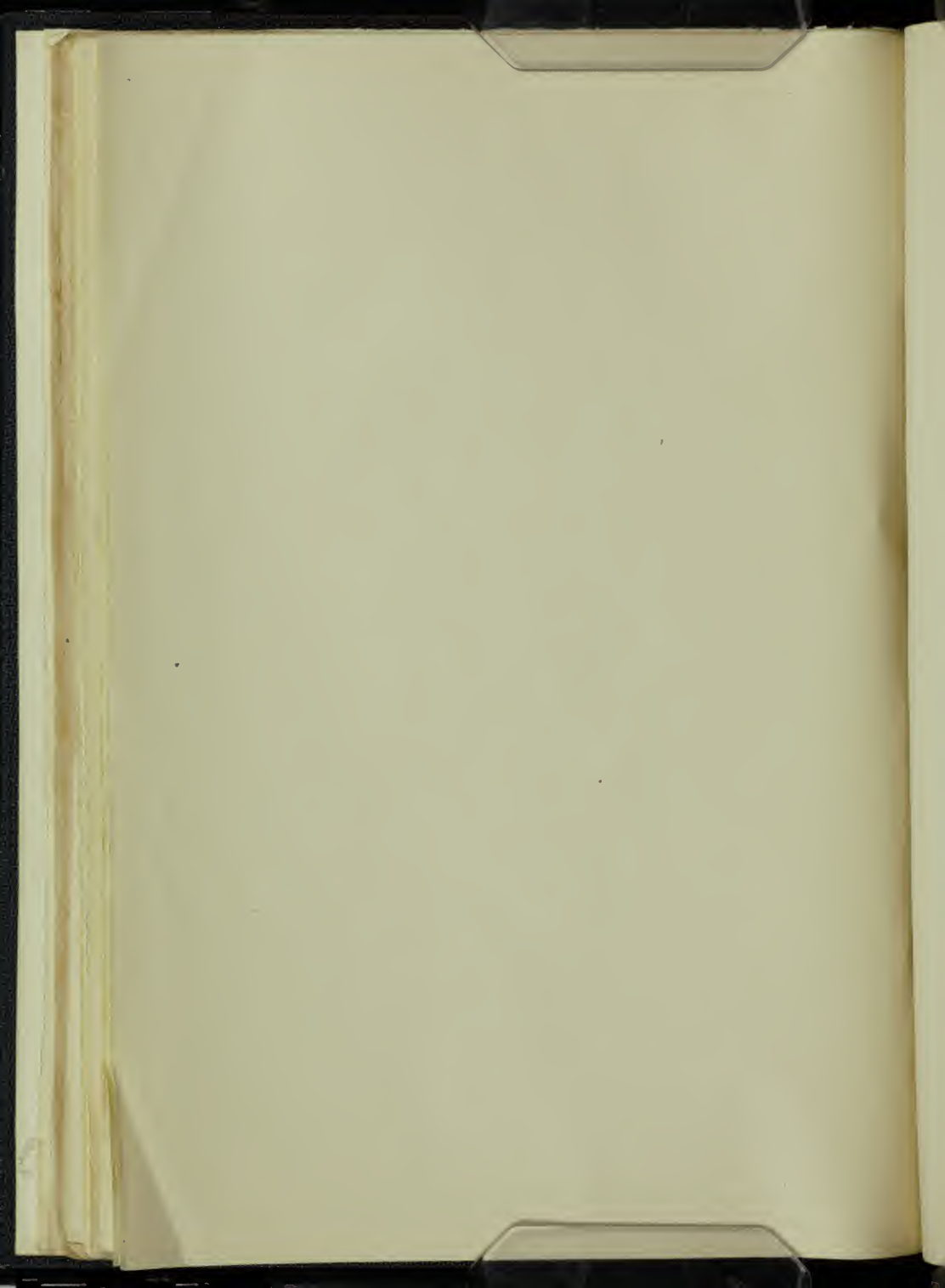






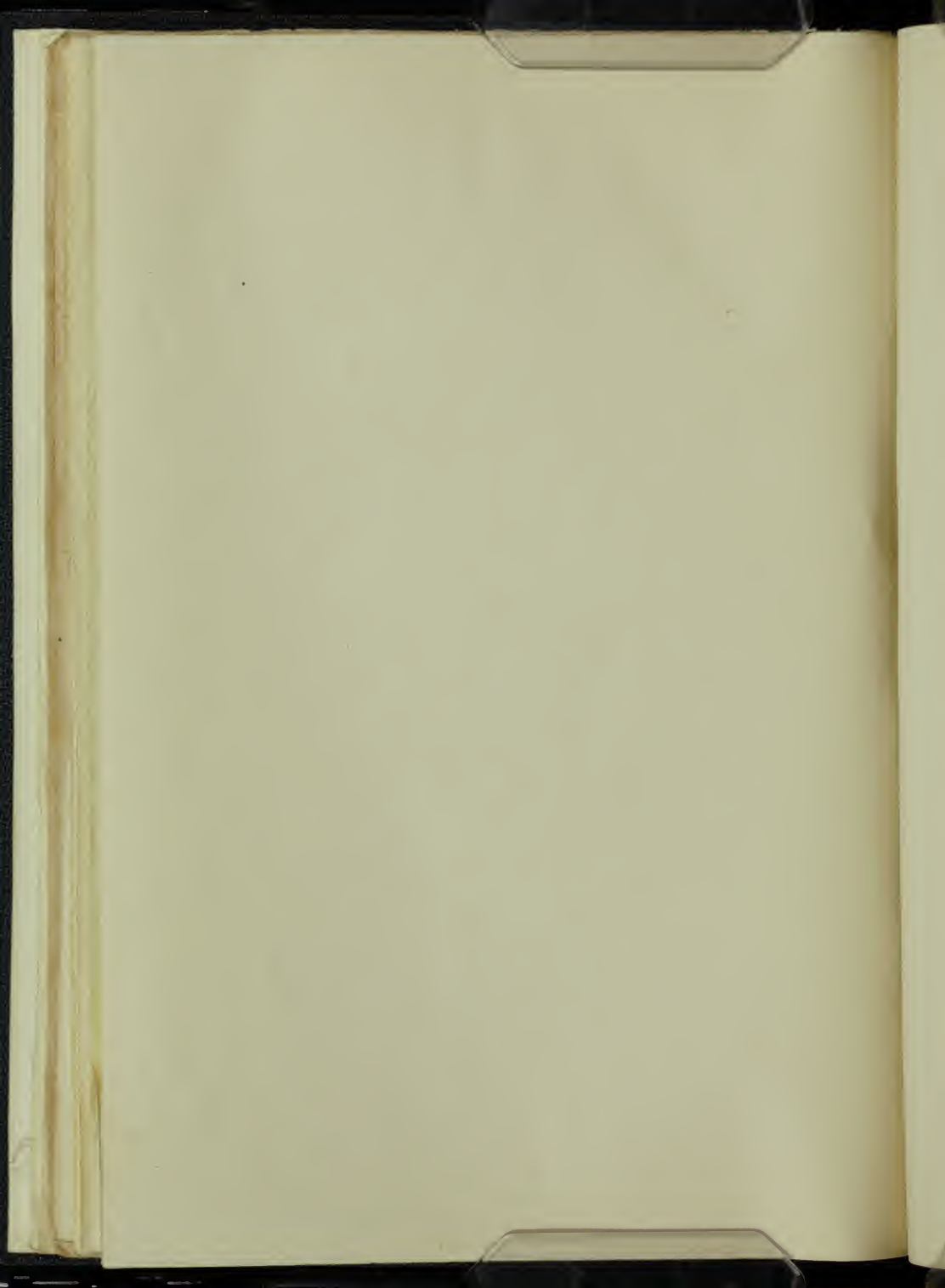




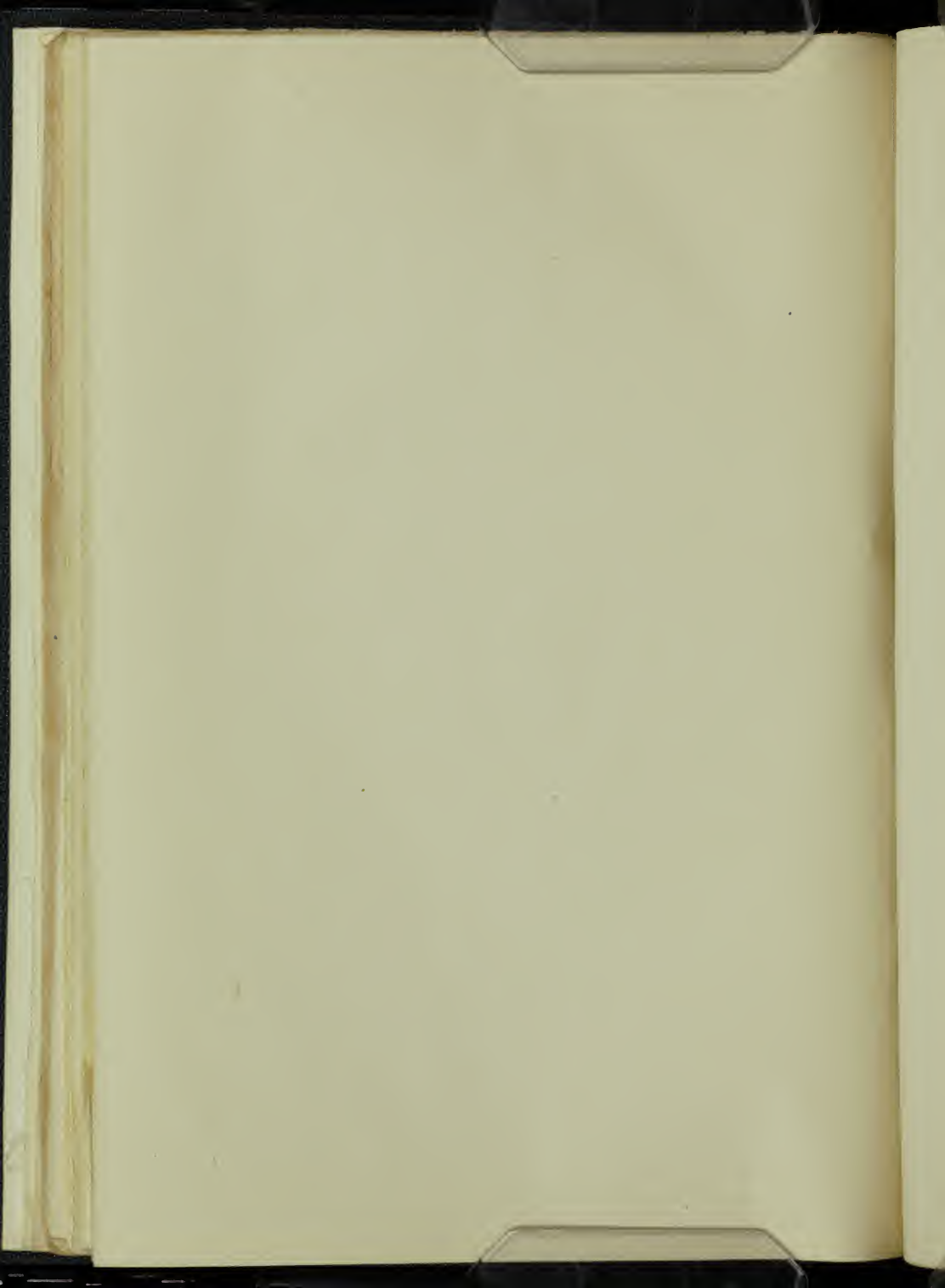


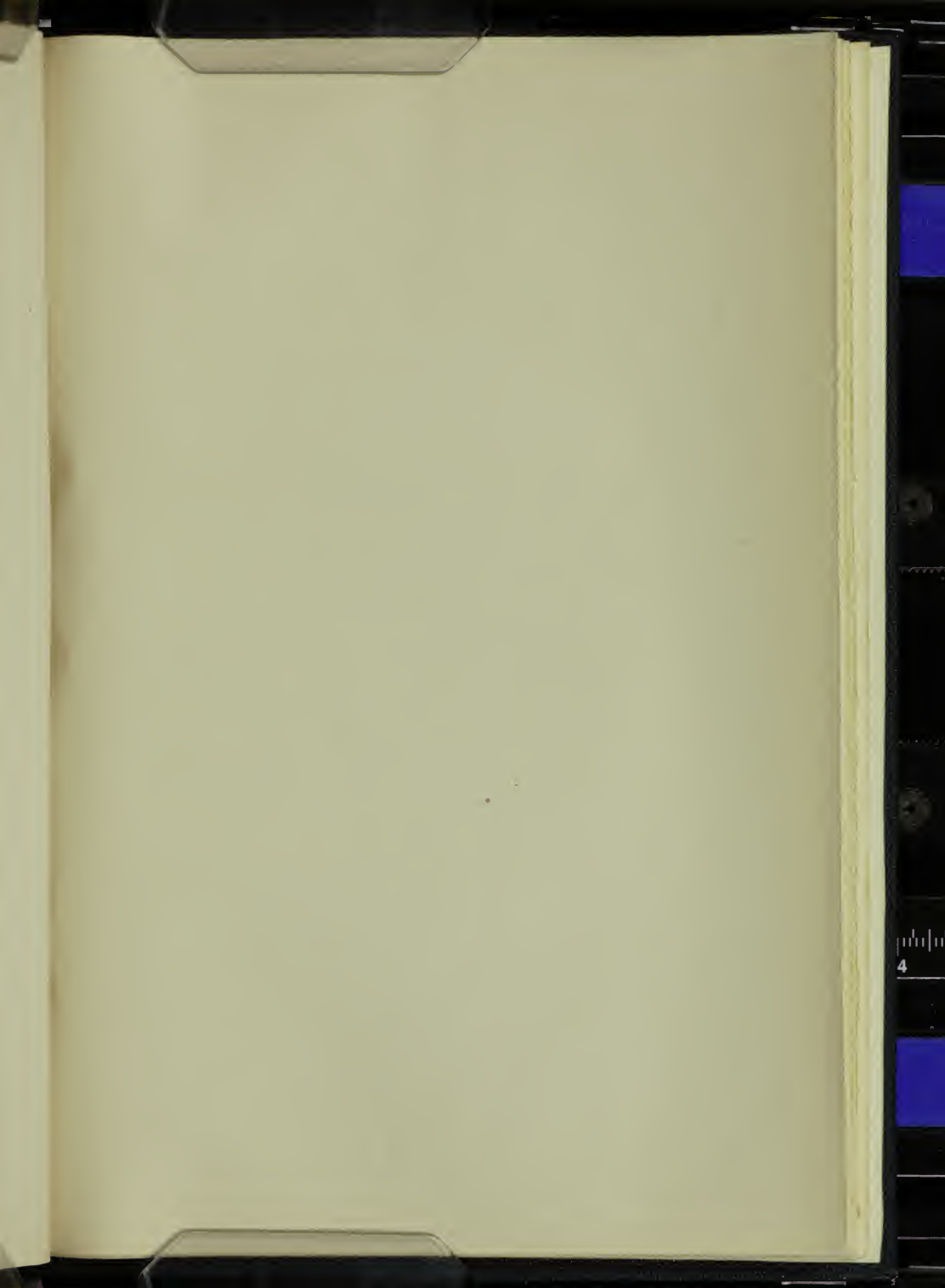




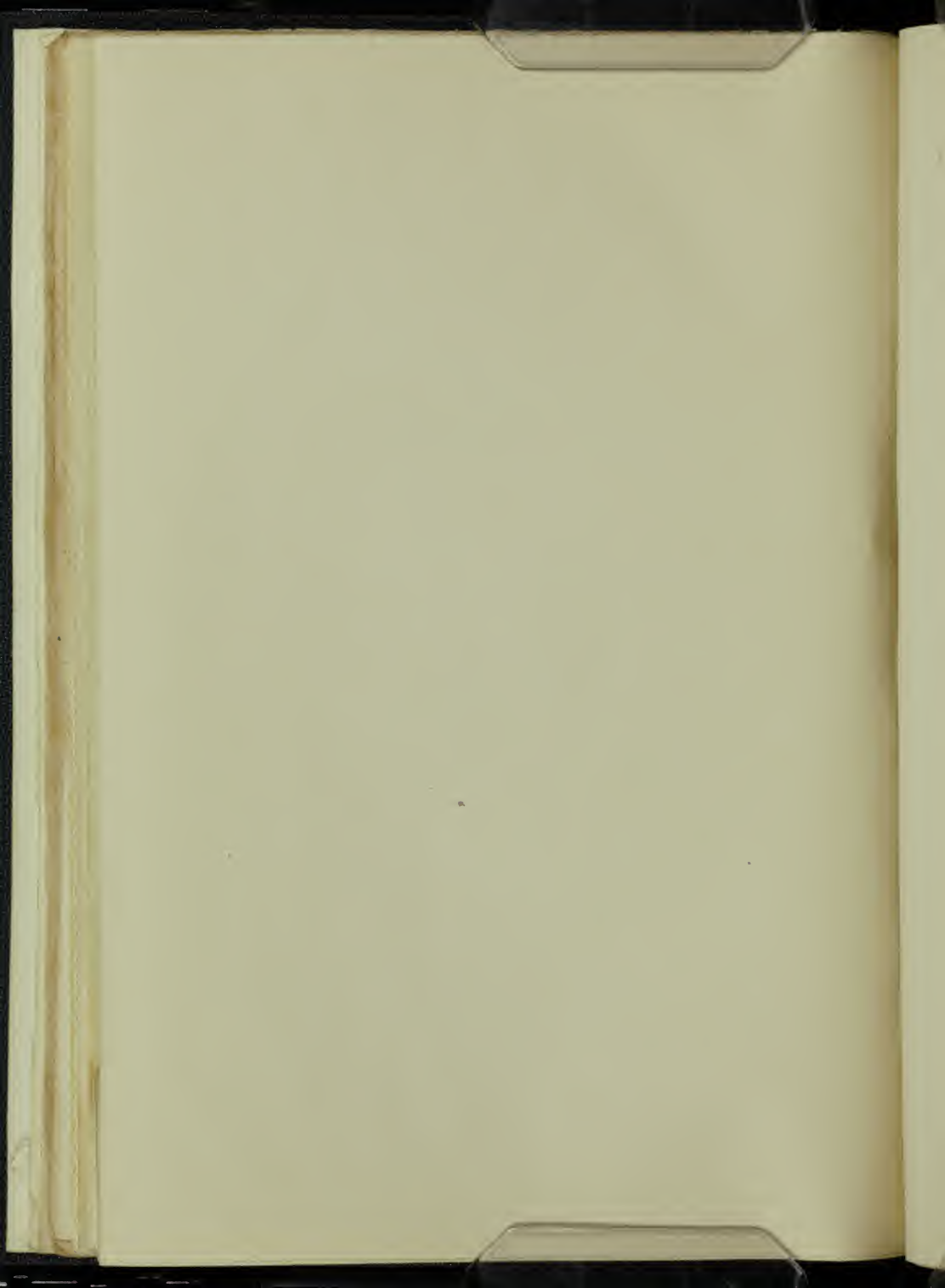






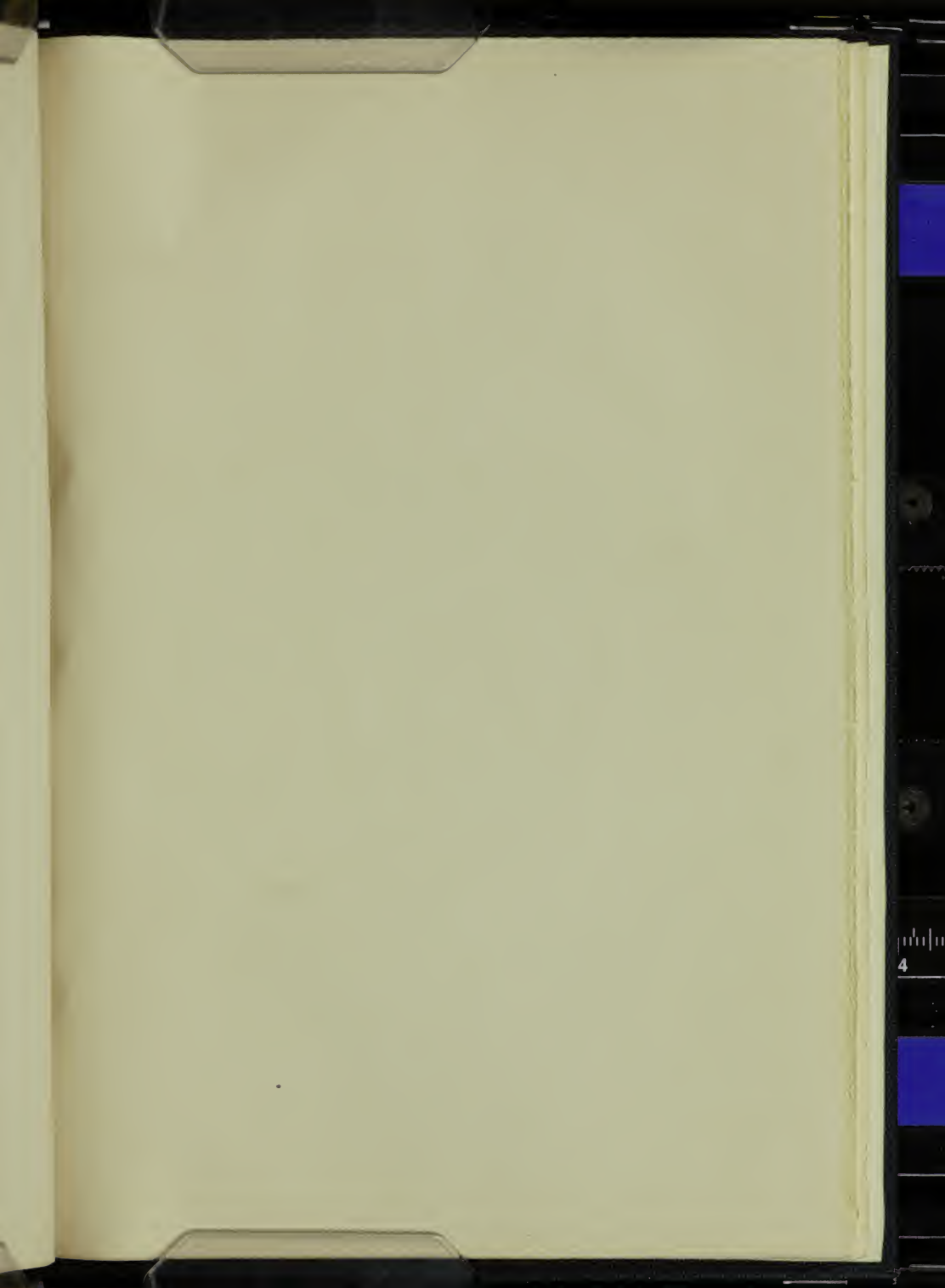










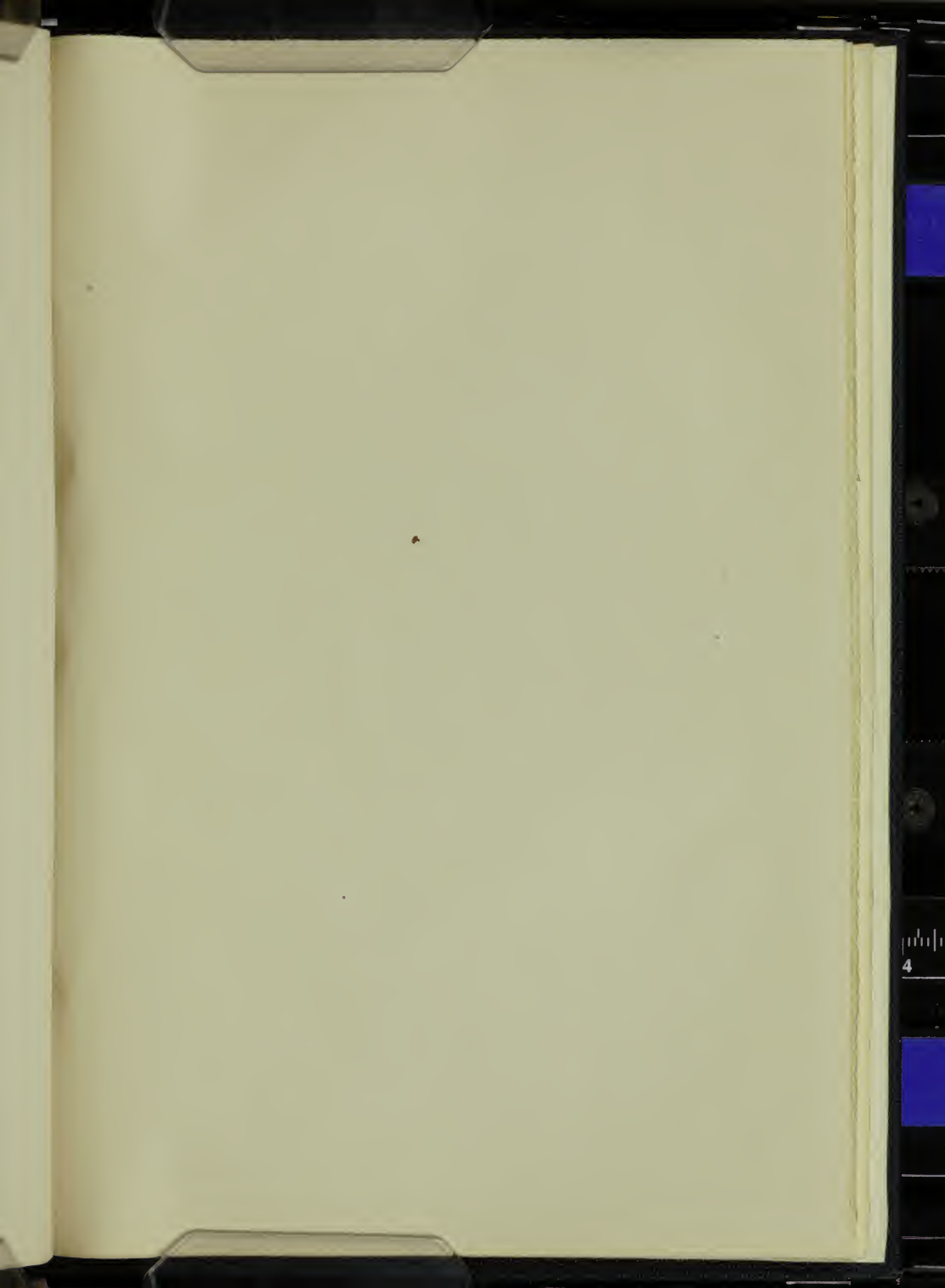




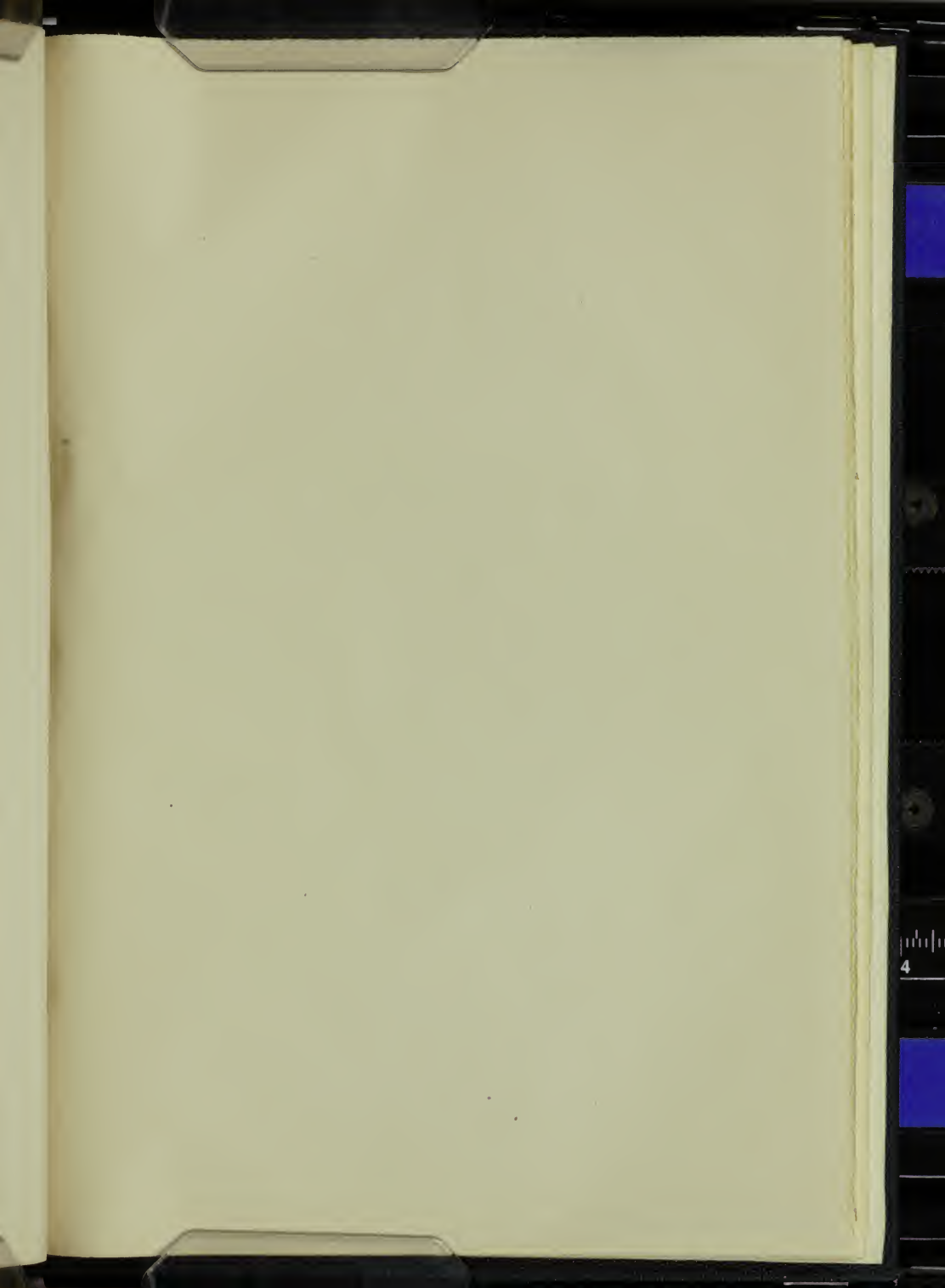






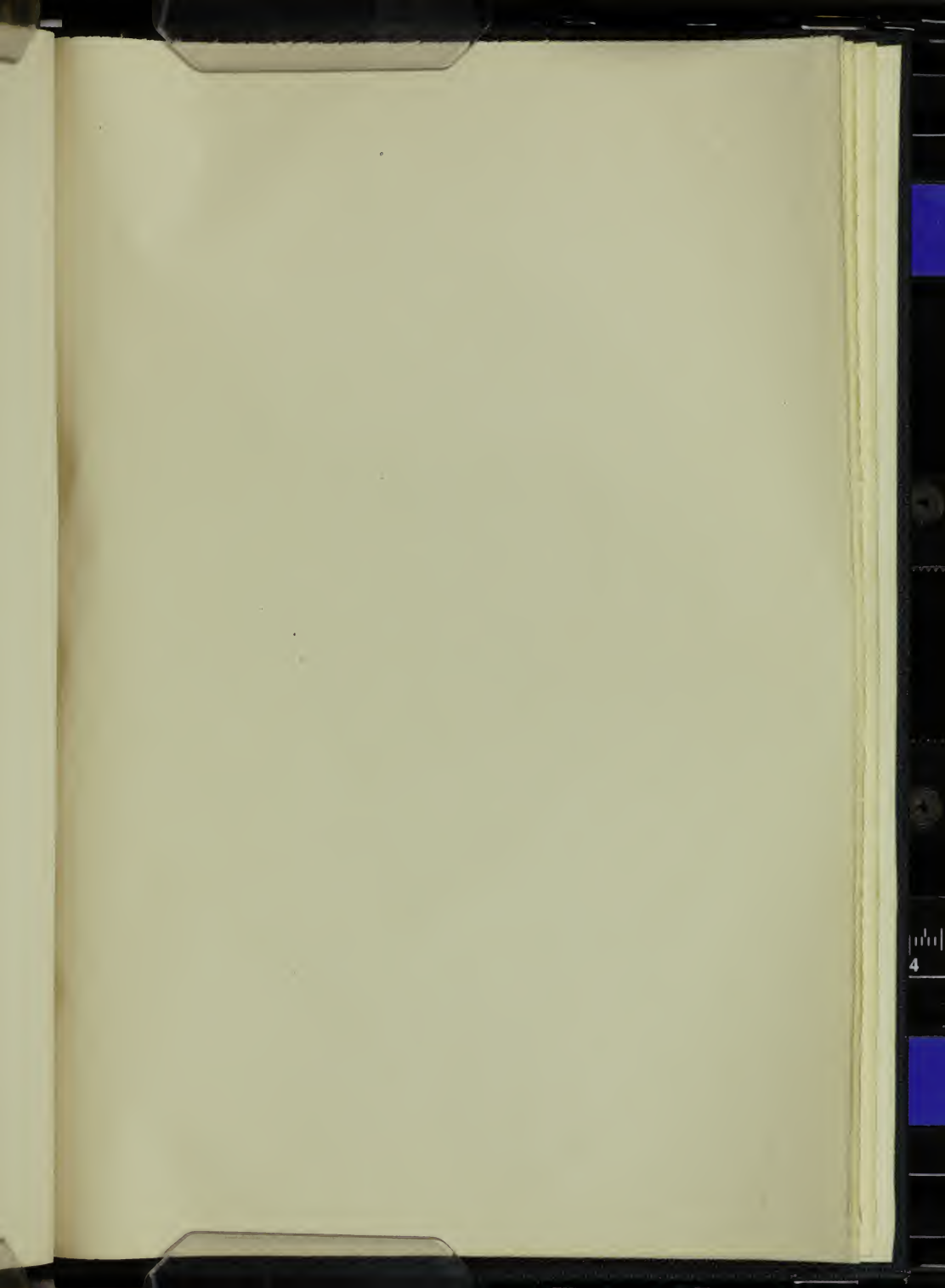




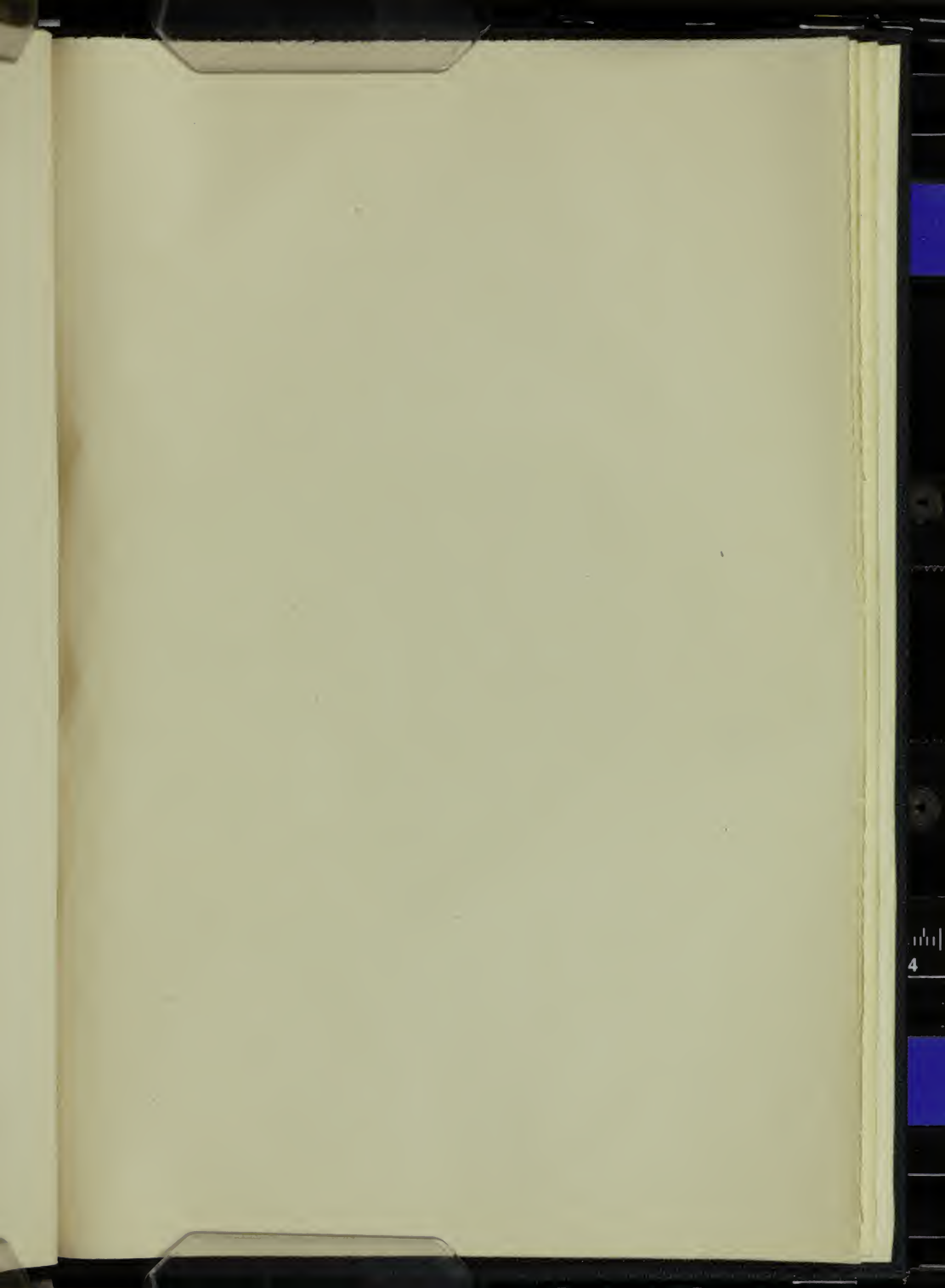






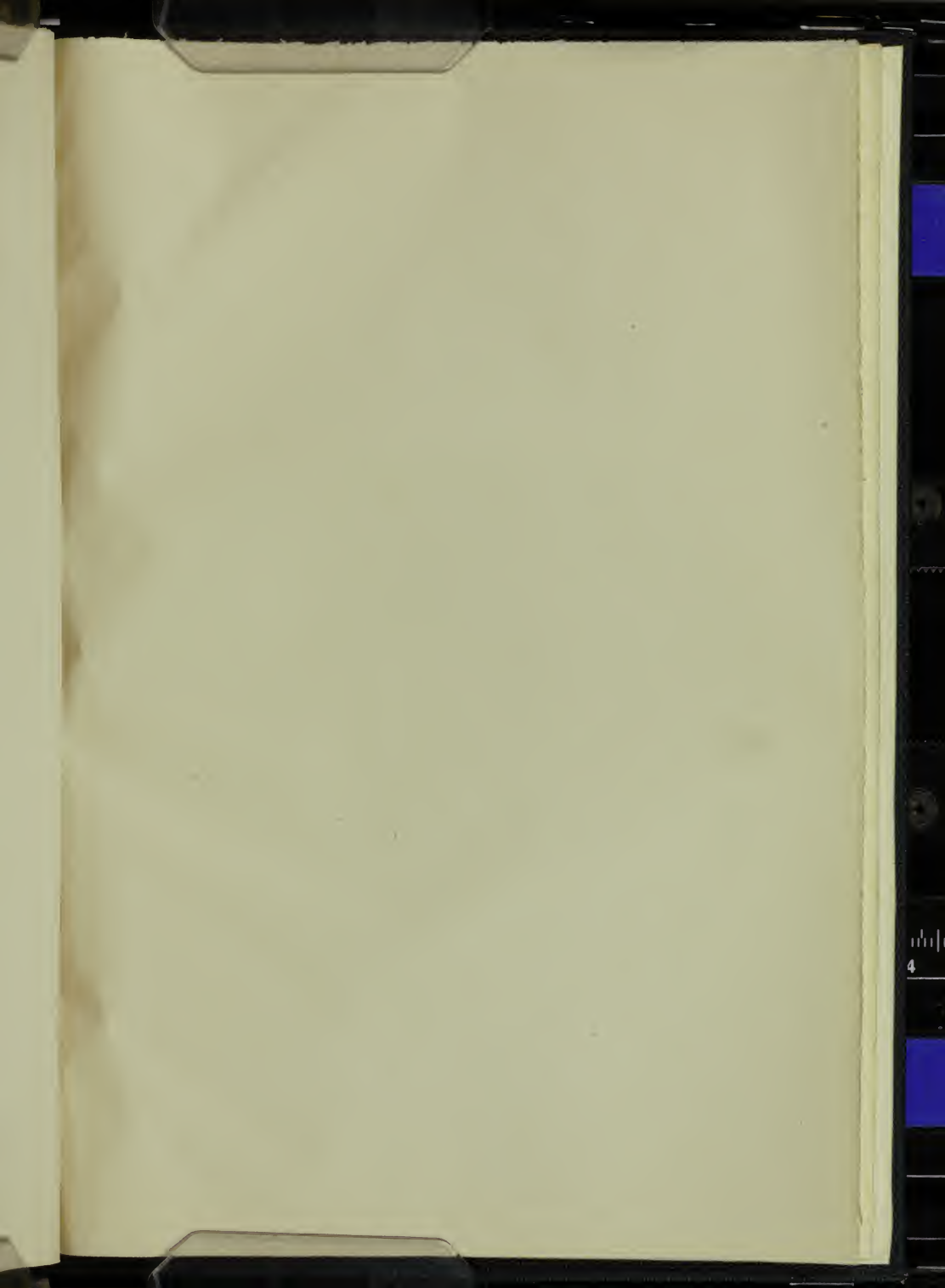




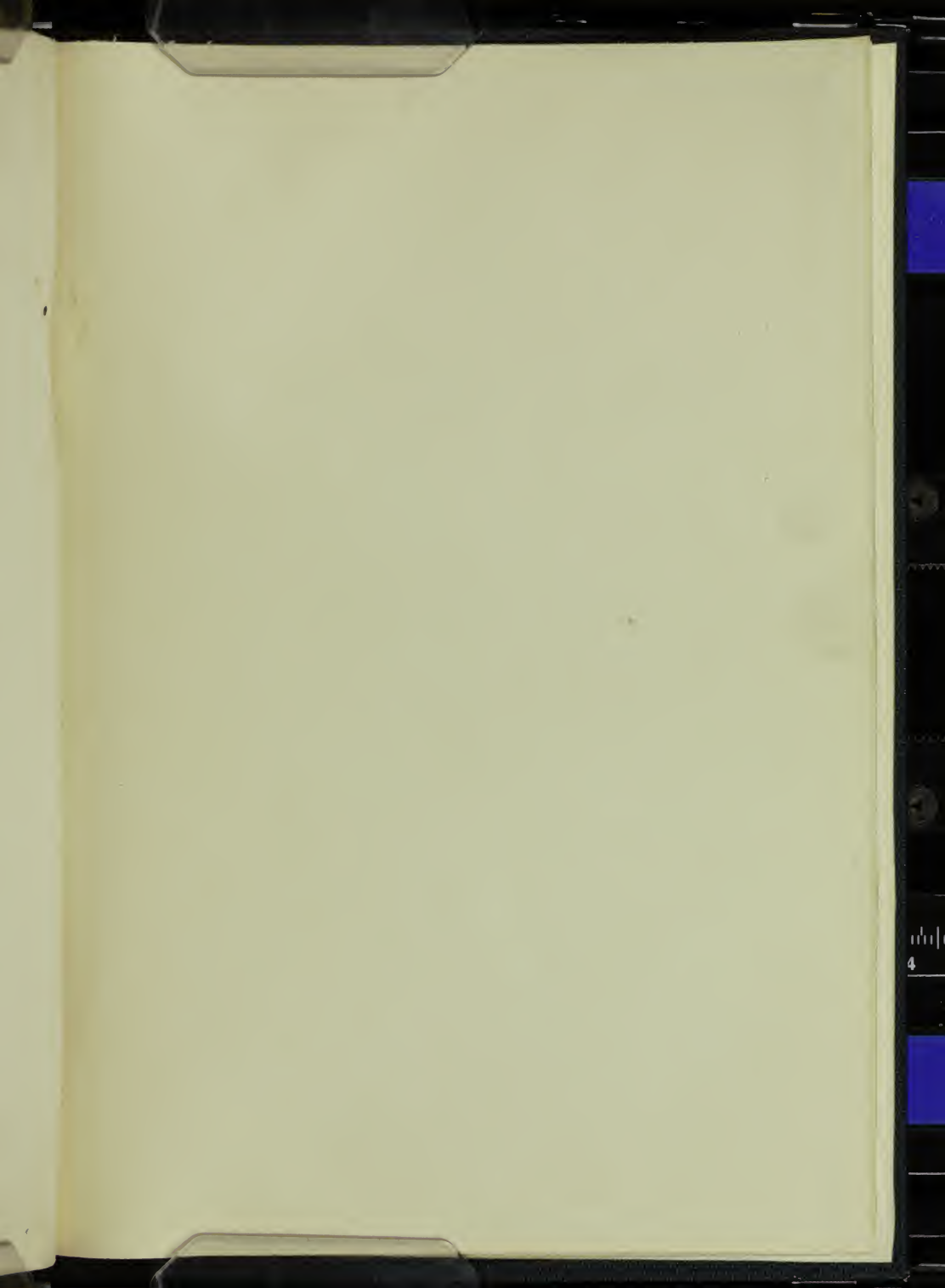




















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